FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872. NUMBER 274.

TALK WITH A POET.

Joaquin Miller--His Wife, Daughter, Personal Appearance and Religious Principles.

CALIFORNIA, NICARAGUA, CUBA—REMUNERATION, AUTOGRAPHS, &C.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 7, 1872.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

It was an erroneous one—my opinion of the poet of the Sierras—the poetical, not practical, being which my imagination had pictured, was entirely at fault, and although a spirit of poetry seems to permeate his entire life and action, the practical man is brought out in a conversation which relates to every day subjects. He puts you at ease as soon as you become acquainted, adapted himself to circumstances and is an excellent conversationalist upon any topic. I was offered an excellent opportunity for observation. After introducing myself as a representative of the GAZETTE, he remarked: "I am very glad to see you; your health is pretty well?" Upon receiving affirmative assurance, he said:

"I have one great enemy in Pittsburgh, and one great friend; which is which I do not now know. One of the papers reviewed my book very kindly; the other did it base injustice."

Correspondent—"I understand, Mr. Miller, that you have just returned from visiting some friends; do you feel too much fatigued to give me a short interview?"

Joaquin—"Not at all, sir. I have been visiting my cousins who reside near East Liberty; they have a small farm there, and there is a miniature community of Millers established—their hands are like flies—hard and rough—but they are as honest as the day is long. Feel my hands,—they are rough, too; look at those knuckles; large, are they not? I've worked, too—mining."

The sentences came almost in jerks. The correspondent observed his hands, which were exceedingly large—and told of labor.

CALIFORNIA.

Correspondent—"There has always been an indescribable charm about California and that vicinity to me, and I should like very much to visit it."

Joaquin—"Ah! It is a beautiful country, and you will find when you go there that I have not over-drawn the picture. It has been my aim to paint it faithfully and clearly. The trees are beautiful, the lakes clear as crystal, the heavens seem to me more blue there than in any other country. The hills are brown, and the stars large as lilies—and the population is composed of true men—the truest and bravest God ever made; those who went there and settled years ago, were men of brave hearts. The cowards dared not risk the long voyage—and the weak died on the way."

NICARAGUA.

Correspondent—Mr. Miller, I notice some severe criticisms on your poems. The public claim that Walker in your "With Walker in Nicaragua," was only five feet six inches tall, when you say six feet.

Joaquin—"Well, now, that is really absurd; the public and I differing upon a few inches merely for the sake of criticism; am I not allowed any poetical license? Why, I have heard some say that I was not at Nicaragua at all. Here is my proof. Colonel Thomas there [he mentioned a gentleman who was busily engaged in straightening a voluminous correspondence] will tell you I was; he fought, I ran; he was a man, I a boy." The Colonel remarked that every word was true, and bent again to his work without stopping to notice the interruption.

Mr. Miller—"I wish you would go to California; it is the purest and most exhilerating climate in the world. There you may ride all day with no companions save your own thoughts and the angel sprites which constantly hover around us."

AS A SPIRITUALISTIC.

Correspondent—"You are not a spiritualist?"

Joaquin—"Do not misunderstand me. I am not a spiritualist who believes in the departed coming around knocking on dish pans, tipping tables, chairs and such. My spirits inhabit a celestial world, are more refined, and elevated, more heavenly, and with their higher, nobler ambitions and thoughts, try to make our lives and thoughts correspond with theirs."

Correspondent—"You have no positive proof of any such existence?"

Joaquin—"You wish too much; you want to see them. I will tell you: Agassiz brings from the very bottom of the sea, the smallest sediment; in it he finds the life which God gave to everything. You come further up into the sea; you find life there. Further and on land, life there, go into the air forty or fifty miles, what is there? Is there not life there, also; that purer atmosphere, is it not, too, inhabited? All space around us is occupied by angels. Look here—you see this glass; you look into the street and see men, trees and horses, (a figure of speech merely, as we looked at a brick wall —Ed.). There is no substance which can pass through that, without injuring it, and yet we can see through it. That is man's invention. Can not the good God, in his infinite power create a being which, while retaining no visible form, may still be a substance to be seen only by the perfect perception?"

RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES.

Correspondent—"What are your religious sentiments or convictions?"

Joaquin—"I believe in Christ, but not in creeds. His was a glorious character, and how much better are we when we endeavor to imitate his estimable example, whether any divinity attached to him. I am not wise enough to know; but if he were living now, I do not doubt but that he would go about among the poor doing good. He who doubts the existence of a God, I pity. I do not call him fool, but pity him. What more evidence can we want than our own existence?"

HIS WIFE.

"To whom was your book dedicated, Mr. Miller, your wife or daughter?" inquired the correspondent.

Joaquin—"To Maud—little Maud; she is a beautiful girl. I wish you could see her. I have no wife now. When I was candidate for Judge in California she applied for a divorce and I granted one; informed her that I would make no defense. I immediately started for Europe. I have never sought a sensational character, but have endeavored to keep it down. Among the English I was treated as a man and honored, but in America I have been subjected to torrents of vituperation and the basest calumny. What have they against me? Am I not honest? Am I drunken? Do I lie, gamble, or any thing like them? No. What can they bring against me? Nothing. I make no defense in regard to my wife's statements. She is a woman, and as such, I can do nothing else than respect her. If she chooses to live in this way, she may; she is a woman, and can figure her own way. I love all women; there is something ennobling about them. Do you not love them?"

The correspondent made a remark to the effect that he preferred to worship at a distance; acquaintance usually dispelled the charm about a beautiful woman—and then continued.

KIT CARSON'S RIDE.

"There is also some criticism on your "Kit Carson's Ride," Mr. Miller. In one place you mention his having cast aside all things, riding bare-back, and then raising himself in the saddle."

Joaquin—"No, No,—You are mistaken.

"We drew in the lassoes, seized bride and rein,
"Threw them on, winched them on, winched them over,
again and again,
"Over the girth, cast aside the anaheows,
"Cut away the lariat, cast the mesh from its foil,
"Cast aside the canteens, cast spaniard with gold:
"There is your saddle; I say, cast aside the numerous trappings but still retaining the saddle. I have one down stairs—carry it with me to ride —a five hundred dollar saddle, presented to me."

CUBA.

The colonel who had sat in silence deeply meditating came forward with a Cuban bond for our inspection. After remarking upon its artistic beauty, Mr. Miller said: "There is a history back of that bond which the interviewer is not supposed to have—I expect I shall end in Cuba."

Colonel—"Yes, got about as far as New Orleans and then stop."

The two men began talking in Spanish and the interviewer had the deep sagacity to remain silent and take no part in the conversation: they spoke like natives and he would not display his ignorance.

PECUNIARY REMUNERATION.

Mr. Miller remarked something about being well. The correspondent presumed that he received ample compensation for his literary productions.

Joaquin—"I do not suppose that there is a better paid poet in the world than I. No one ever, to my knowledge, received $2,000 for a single poem, as I did. It is my intention to condense my writings as much as possible. I travel to educate myself, and find it expands the thought wonderfully."

AUTOGRAPHS.

The correspondent asked for an autograph, remarking that we lived in an age of hero-worship, and a memorial of this kind would be preserved as a souvenir of an illustrious personage.

The poet remarked that it would afford him pleasure to give me a dozen if I wished, but such generosity I would not hear of. They are these: "Very truly yours, Joaquin Miller." "Faithfully your friend, Joaquin Miller," and "To Mr. ——, Welcome to California, stay a month, and I will teach you to ride and shoot. Faithfully your friend, Joaquin Miller."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

In appearance Mr. Miller is prepossessing—a look of cordiality and friendship characterizes his countenance. He has blonde hair hanging to his shoulders, a blonde beard and moustache neatly trimmed, and deep, expressive gray eyes; in height about five feet ten inches, well formed and graceful. In conversation he hesitates as though studying his words, and when he speaks his delivery is so rapid that it was with difficulty your correspondent stenographed his replies. It is his desire to say nothing of his family affairs, while he strenuously avoids any mention of his wife's name. That, he says, is a personal affair, with which the public has no business.

"ANDERSON."

—The Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, belonging to the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, was burned, last Monday night. The loss on the building is about $50,000. It was insured to the amount of $30,000. Prof. Demotte, President of the College, lost about $4,000 in furniture, which was insured. There were about sixty young ladies in the college, all of whom escaped and saved their wardrobes and books. The students have been provided with comfortable quarters. This is the third time the college has been burned in nine years. Several persons were severely injured while endeavoring to save the building.

—A dispatch from the east of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, on the western line of Kansas, says that the buffalo are so thick that a train cannot run with safety. They roam on the track by thousands, making their way southward.

FACETIÆ.

THE people of Chicago and Boston call red-haired girls fire-belles.

THE New York *Mail* says that the foolish papers are so full of the greeting, a merry Christmas and one of them in his hands.

MRS. O'LEARY wonders "if them floating spalpeens will be after schwearing that it was her poor baste of a cow that burned their city."

AN Alsatian peasant would be a model emigrant, being honest, industrious and thrifty, were it not for one slight fault—he will not emigrate.

A BLUE-EYED gentleman in Germantown, who contradicted his wife, has a beautiful pair of black eyes now. His wife gave them to him with a flat-iron.

LOVE induced a beautiful and accomplished girl of Chicago to marry a blind man with a club foot. He was a poor man, while his wife has an income of $1,500 a year.

A GENTLEMAN in Carroll county, Ga., made a furious attack upon the handle of a skillet, supposing it to be the head of a black snake protruding from under the stove.

A MAN up street whose chickens have been stolen was reminded that the Lord moves in a mysterious way, and promptly replied that he did not believe it, he thought it was the neighbors.

THE latest thing in ladies' fashions is to have a poodle dyed to match the suit. If that fashion prevails, the dog department of many of our wealthy citizen's establishments will be pretty extensive.

A KNOWING one says it may be set down as a rule that the sentimental young ladies who scratch off poems about death and the grave have holes in their stockings. And the young gentlemen who do the same thing.

A WESTERN widow advertises for a husband as follows: "Wanted, a brave-hearted man who has buffeted the storms of life and did not tremble for the issue when the troubles came; must be refined and respectable, middle-aged and discreet.

A MAN recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. A friend told him he should have married her, and then refuse her a new bonnet, to have developed her power to talk.

"MOTHER," said a little girl who was engaged in making her doll an apron, "I believe I will be a Duchess when I grow up." "How do you ever expect to be a Duchess, my daughter?" her mother asked. "Why, by marrying a Dutchman, to be sure," replied the girl.

THE American mastodon must have been a monstrous beast. His teeth have been found in Michigan, the terminal segments of his backbone were unearthed in the Gulf States, and now they've discovered his great fore-foot in Iowa. His tail, if he had one, is to be looked for somewhere about Patagonia.

A LITTLE girl who was visiting the family of a neighbor, heard them speak of her father as a widower, and on her return home, said: "Pa, are you a widower?" "Yes, my child. Don't you know that your mother is dead?" "Why, yes, I know that mother is dead; but then you always told me you were a New Yorker."

A LAZY dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance. What do you do to make yourself so strong and healthy? inquired the dyspeptic. Live on fruit alone, answered the friend. What kind of fruit? The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion.

THE most satisfactory bet for all parties concerned, was that made on the election in Bridgeport last Monday night. If Grant was elected, the young man won the lady, and if Greeley was elected, the lady was to have the young man. The result shows that on authority of the young lady herself that she is perfectly willing he should have the prize.

A WRITER tells a story of two well known Southern clergymen, one of whom undertook to rebuke the other for using the weed. "Brother G.," he exclaimed, without stopping to ask any other questions, "is it possible you chew tobacco?" "I must confess I do," the other quietly returned. "Then I would quit it, sir;" the old gentleman energetically continued. "It is a very unclerical practice, and I must say a very uncleanly one. Tobacco! Why, sir, even a hog would not chew it!" "Father C," responded his amused listener, "do you chew tobacco?" "No, sir!" he answered gruffly with much indignation. "Then, pray, which is the most like the hog, you or I?"

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Gossip About Boquets—Where to Get Them—And the Popular Beauties.

Twenty years ago a boquet of exotics in mid winter was a rarity that could scarcely be found or purchased. There were private hot houses where a few flowers could be raised during the cold months, but the varieties were limited. Now any ball room is complete without flowers; they are so abundant and comparatively inexpensive in winter that they are within the reach of all.

Long before daylight on winter mornings the New York florist's messengers are dispatched for quantities of roses, camellias, carnations, geraniums, etc., necessary for the requirements of the day. When orders are received for wedding, funerals, or large entertainments, on days before balls at the Academy of Music, an extra supply is necessary, and demands are made on Philadelphia and Boston. The roses are largely imported from the latter place.

Boquets will be made ball shape this winter, or tied loose, Boston fashion. Baskets round and oval inform are the most desirable. It is quite the fashion now to send, instead of the stiffly tied boquets, presents of cut flowers. Ladies delight in this arrangement, as the flowers remain fresh so much longer than when the stems are fastened on sticks.

Flowers purchased for funerals are of the most expensive kind, and yield a large revenue. In midwinter the price of a handsome basket is from $8 to $50. Boquets can be made from $3 to $25. Single rose buds cost 25 cents, and carnations 20 cents. Smilax is sold for $1 a yard, and violets by the dozen at 12 cents. One spray of lilies of the valley costs 25 cents.

The harvest of florists occurs about the holidays, when they work day and night. Every little insignificant flower is used to fill in somewhere, and to help to round the symmetrically shaped boquet, or the gorgeously laden basket. Sometimes flowers are kept over a day or two, and when used are sprinkled with perfumery.

Wealthy people invest largely in flowers on all occasions of festivity. Large floral bells, which cost from $100 to $200, are ordered for weddings; then the brackets and vases must be trimmed and festooned, and trailing baskets of rare flowers must ornament every table and tripod.

Full blown roses are not used by florists when buds can be obtained. The white lady slipper, which has been used with such a chastening effect in all white boquets during the summer months, is a garden flower, and has to be replaced in winter by white carnations and rosebuds.

Lillies are to be raised in profusion by horticulturists the coming season, and will no doubt be greatly sought, as for color, grace and odor, they are incomparable.

None of all variety fill the hothouses. The Marchiel Neil, a large yellow rose, is a most gorgeous flower. The bouslin, raised in great perfection in Boston, is a delicate pink rose and very fragrant.

Violets are to be forced in hot houses this winter for the first time. The favorite varieties are the viola perquia plena, and the viola cerl lea plena, which is darker in color and odorous, but also much in favor.

A beautiful double scarlet geranium is the last novelty in the hot-house. It blossoms in bunches of four or five flowers which are full of carnations.

Roman hyacinths are among the newly imported plants displayed in greenhouses. They are natives of France, are both white and blue, and very fragrant.

Orange flowers, of course, are standard exotics; they will always remain the most delicate perfume and the most costly in price.

The banvardia jessamine is in large demand. It is very beautiful and fragrant, and a favorite flower for the hair.

Tea roses, carnations, and violets, with trailing sprays of smilax, are the flowers in favor for ornamenting the wax figures.

The waxen, odorless camelia is no longer worn, being used for crosses, baskets, and standard pieces only.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

OUR GREAT HOTELS.

How Much Men Who Can Run Hotels Make.

(Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

Some days ago I met Mr. A. H. Haskins, a widely known room clerk, whose experience is probably equal to any one of his avocation. In a communicative moment, at Willard's, he gave me the following figures as to the profits of the leading hotels of the East. I took them down at the time, and believe them to be as nearly correct as anything of the sort obtainable.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York—Rent, $200,000, not inclusive of stores beneath it; profits, $350,000. The greatest business in America of the character. Twenty years ago the ground was offered for 99 years for $5,000 per annum.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York—Rent at present, $100,000. Just resuming and recovering from young Tweed's management.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York—Rent, $87,000; annual profits rising $175,000. Hawks, the proprietor, has leased the new Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue.

Continental Hotel, Philadelphia—Rent, $80,000; profits above $175,000.

Grand Central Hotel, New York—Very cheap rent—said to be the cheapest for the opportunities—only $65,000; profits $150,000.

Astor House, New York—Rent $75,000. Very successful on the European plan. Profits $85,000.

New York Hotel, New York—Rent $60,000. Profits, $90,000, being full of Southerners all summer.

Parker House, Boston—Owned by the proprietor. Profits, $125,000.

Gilsey House, New York—Enormous rent, $80,000; profits, $40,000.

Hoffman House, New York—Profits, $75,000.

Arlington Hotel, Washington—Rent, $40,000; profits, $75,000.

The following hotels clear $50,000 per annum: Brevoort, Clarendon, French's, New York; Tayior's, Jersey City (does the largest bar business in the United States); Cataract House, Niagara Falls.

The following hotels make $40,000 per annum: St. James, New York; Coleman, New York; Guckteval, New York; St. Cloud, New York; West End, Long Branch; Grammercy Park, New York; Revere House, Boston; Tremont House, Boston; Metropolitan, Washington; Ebbitt House, Washington.

The following hotels make profits as appended: Albemarle, New York, $30,000; Westminster, New York, $30,000; Grand, New York, $50,000 (rent reduced to $40,000); Clifford, New York, $25,000; United States, New York, $15,000; Belmont, New York, $20,000; Merchant's, New York, $25,000; Mansion House, Brooklyn, $25,000; Everett House, New York, $20,000; Pierrepont, Brooklyn, $25,000; American, Boston $30,000; Congress Hall, Cape May, $36,000 (1872); Stockton, Cape May, $37,000; Congress Hall, Saratoga, $75,000. New York, $40,000.

The largest hotel in the United States, as to room capacity, is probably the Grand Union at Saratoga. Mr. A. T. Stewart's new Woman Hotel, New York, has above 600 rooms. The new Windsor, New York, has about 400 rooms.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S WATCH.

The Gift of the Great Washington Lost Forty-eight Years and Discovered in a Louisville Junk Shop.

It is doubtless within the recollection of many in this city that in the year 1824 General Lafayette made a tour of this country, attended by such an ovation as offered perhaps, the grandest spectacle of a nation's tribute to a hero the world has ever seen. During his tour, while on a visit to some town in the State of Tennessee, the General was mysteriously robbed of his watch, a valued souvenir, which had been presented to him (in 1781) by General George Washington, to commemorate at once the affectionate relations which had long existed between them, and his gallant services at the siege of Yorktown, the crowning event in the struggle for American independence. Directly upon the robbery becoming known, most strenuous efforts were made for its recovery, but, despite the fact that the Governor of Tennessee offered a reward of one thousand dollars for its return, not the slightest trace of it was thereafter obtained, and General Lafayette was eventually compelled to return to France, resigned to the thought that the precious gift of his dear friend was lost to him forever.

The years passed on, and with their lapse men's recollections of the circumstances faded away. Lafayette died in 1834, and for a space of forty-eight years the stolen watch bore an unknown history. At the end of that time, but a few days ago, a gentleman residing in this city, while visiting Louisville, attended an auction sale at a junk shop, where, strange to relate, he found among the articles offered a watch, which, upon examination, he discovered to be the long lost watch of Lafayette. And so he fell asleep, in the blessed sleep.

The country needs men—not men that curse and swear, not men who cheat and lie, not men who never pay any act of worship, but at the drag-shop; but men that believe in God, and are ashamed to sin, men that can show us how to live, and, if need be, show us how to die. If we thus live—fearing God, and keeping it holy obedience to His law—it will matter little when death shall overcome us, for we shall go to lie down in the quiet churchyard, they that have lived and loved here together will soon be together.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

Lament of a Human Sufferer.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following equine epic:

Upon my sole, I've walked so much,
Since horses have been hoarse,
I feel like some pedestrian spoot
In training on the course.

I've worn my boots to saddals, and
The sand's all in my feet;
My cheeks worn off, it seem do,
For horses on the street.

Such "pilgrim's progress" as this is
Makes each man "bunion" hate;
And, though a strict teetotaler,
He's corned in spite of Pate.

Forgotten now is horsemanship,
And driving's a lost art,
Hotels can't furnish carriages,
They've nothing but the carte.

The price of leather's going up
At a most fearful rate,
And every cow loves slivering
Lest shafts should be her fate.

No car'os now will carry us,
Urged on by driver's whacks,
Oh for the wings Icarus had,
Although they went by wax!

Then let us hope that horses may
Be freed from present woes,
And running on their feet again,
Instead of at the nose.

LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 19.—The first day's session of the Legislature has been mainly occupied in receiving petitions for amendments to insurance charters and the appointment of Commissioners. The Old South Society applied for leave to sell or lease its church property. The city of Boston applied for leave to issue bonds; also for a law regarding the erection of buildings. Leave was asked to introduce a bill to incorporate Wm. Gray, Otis Norcross, Wm. Claflin, Geo. C. Richardson and others as the Boston Merchants Exchange, with leave to hold two millions in real estate. An order was adopted to consider the expediency of providing for the better protection of parties believing themselves insured.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, November 19.—The General Assembly of North Carolina completed its organization to-day. Colonel J. T. Morehead was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Captain Jas. Robinson Speaker of the House. All the officers of both Houses are Conservatives. The Governor's message was sent to the House to-day, but was not read, as both Houses were in joint session, comparing the vote for Governor and State officers. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, November 19.—Four other Conservatives have arrived and enrolled their names at the Capitol, and one Republican, making fifty, which is one less than a quorum.

In the Senate nineteen Senators were present, being two less than a quorum. Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

Vigilance Committee in Lafayette County—Stone for the New Custom House.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—The *Republicans* learns by private advices that a vigilance committee has been organized in Lafayette county, this State, for the purpose of lynching Cal Turner, who shot and killed Mr. Groves a few days ago for an alleged libelous publication. The Sheriff called on the citizens to assist him in preserving the peace, a number of whom responded, and Turner was protected. Since then the vigilants have notified the citizens who have aided the Sheriff to leave the county, and they have deemed it expedient to do so.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

Supervising Architect Mullett has been here several days examining the quarries in this vicinity, with a view of determining what stone shall be used in the construction of the new custom house here. He left last night for Washington and will report the result of his observations.

NATCHEZ.

Jockey Club Races.

NATCHEZ, November 19.—The inaugural meeting of the Natchez Jockey Club commenced to-day. The first race, hurdle, two miles, eight hurdles, was won by Village Blacksmith, beating Tom Corbett half a head. Pellthorn threw his rider at the fifth hurdle. Time: 4:00.

Second race, miles heats; Pradena Mabry, 3, 1, 1; Tom Feathers 1, 2, 3; Regulator, 4, 3, withdrawn; Temple, 5, 8, distanced; Sir Rufus, distanced. Time: 1:48¾, 1:47¾, 1:47¾, 1:52.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Crisis Imminent in France.

THIERS AGAIN THREATENING TO RESIGN.

Police Insubordination in London Spreading.

FRANCE.

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO THIERS.

PARIS, November 19.—It is probable that in consequence of the small majority in the National Assembly yesterday on the adoption of the vote of confidence demanded by President Thiers, he will ask for another vote.

THIERS THREATENING TO RESIGN.

PARIS, November 19.—President Thiers is much agitated over yesterdays' proceedings in the Assembly, and passed a sleepless night. He declares that he will resign unless the resolution of confidence receives a full vote and a larger majority. The deputies of the Left held a meeting to-day, and voted to send a delegation to the President to dissuade him from his purpose. The deputation waited on the President this afternoon. Thiers told them he was still inclined to tender his resignation. His health had been affected. The course of the Right rendered it impossible for him to conduct the Government. The army was faithful, and would ensure the orderly transmission of power to his successor.

The delegation assured the President that the Left would introduce constitutional projects in harmony with his views to-morrow or Thursday, the passage of which would be fully equivalent to a vote of confidence.

Midnight.—The members of the Right also held a caucus to-day, at which two hundred and eighty votes were cast. They resolved to oppose any formal proclamation of the Republic, abstain from combinations for the restoration of the Monarchy, and adhere firmly to the Pact of Bordeaux. At the same time they declared their willingness to grant M. Thiers the Presidency for life if he will frankly take conservative ground and constitute a reponsible ministry and give up his right to participate in parliamentary debate.

A Cabinet Council was held at Versailles to-night, but nothing was decided upon. The Cabinet meets to-morrow morning. There are rumors that the Ministers will resign, but the hope is entertained that the crisis will pass and leave affairs in *statu quo*.

The report is revived that the Right will propose a triumvirate should the President and Ministers resign.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The Chaplain of the Church of St. Genevieve of Paris has retired from his office to join the ranks of the Old Catholics.

SPAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, November 19.—During the session of the lower branch of the Cortes yesterday, Senor Rios announced that a system of trial by jury would be established in Spain before the first of December. In the same body a bill has been passed providing for a Government loan to the new mortgage bank.

In the Senate Senor Rivero presented a number of petitions praying for the emancipation of all slaves held in the Spanish dominions.

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the present condition of Catalonia was under consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLICE INSUBORDINATION.

LONDON, November 19.—Many of the police having expressed their indignation at the suspension of the eighty members for insubordination, some two hundred more were suspended to-day. The insubordination is spreading, and it is feared the reinstatement will be necessary, and the excitement consequent on the unguarded condition of the streets increased. The Strand was without police at 11 o'clock this morning.

BOSTON.

Funeral of a Victim of the Late Fire.

BOSTON, November 19.—The funeral of the late William Farrill, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 41, who was killed at the great fire, took place to-day from the First Universalist church, on the Highlands. There was a large attendance, including members of the City Government, delegations of the Engine and Odd Fellows, and the friends of the deceased.

REPORT OF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Citizen's Relief Committee have made a report, in which they say: "The number of applicants for aid has been about one thousand, of which we think three fourths are heads of families. In our judgment five thousand persons are represented in these applications. To those who could, to the burned district, and who had lost their houses, the committee are furnishing such as have taken other quarters with furniture, bedding, stoves, fuel and groceries, the latter sufficient for immediate wants. To such heads of families as were employed in the district, and who resided elsewhere, groceries and fuel have been given, and in some cases money to pay rent. There are many applications from immigrants soon to arrive, and for their employment as well as their tools by the fire, and were left without any means of support."

The committee have referred all asking for employment to the committee appointed for this purpose, and in some cases, where the necessity appears to be urgent, have given money sufficient to pay a week's board, and have given orders for tools. The committee find the number of mechanics and of the laboring classes to be much larger than they expected. They report that there is an increase rather than any falling off in the number of applications. We estimate that when the cases already in hand shall have been investigated and passed upon the sum of thirty thousand dollars will have been expended. How much longer these applications will continue remains to be seen, but it is evident that the losses have been much under-estimated in the departments of labor, and it seems probable that very large calls will continue to be made for assistance, and means larger than now appear available will be required to enable the Committee to continue the work as it is now being done.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. have given $1,200 to the police fund, for the benefit of the invalided officers and the families of those deceased who are in need.

THE MAYORALTY.

Wm. Gray and other prominent citizens recommend Otis Norcross for Mayor of Boston, as the best man to meet the requirements of the city at this time. The *Journal* and *Transcript* endorse Norcross.

LOUISVILLE.

Railway Collision—Election Returns.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—This morning, at Deputy, Ind., thirty-eight miles from this city, the morning train from Cincinnati, on the O. & M. R. R., consisting of the engine, baggage and two passenger cars, stopped to take water, when a freight train ran into it, telescoping the two passenger coaches and almost demolishing them. Conductor Eldredge, of the passenger train, saw the freight coming and warned the passengers, most of whom jumped out, but the women seemed paralyzed with fear. Mrs. S. R. Foote, wife of an insurance agent here, and her child, were bruised and cut badly, but not dangerously. Mrs. McQuade, of Nashville, had her skull fractured, is badly bruised, and is expected to recover. Mrs. Edwards, of this city, and child, were badly injured. Physicians were at the depot and prompt attention was paid to the wounded, who were brought in on a baggage car. The wrecked cars caught fire from a stove, but the flames were extinguished by the train hands. Late to-night Mrs. McQuade's condition is not improved.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The official returns of the election from all but twelve counties in the State give Greeley 94,857, Grant 84,518, and O'Conor 2,155 votes; Greeley's total majority, 6,717. Official returns give majorities for the Democratic candidates as follows: Third District, Chas. W. Milliken, 3,943; Fourth District, Wm. H. Wadsworth, 5,000, 8,219; Fifth District, E. D. Standiford, 6,126; Sixth District, Wm. Arthur, 4,550; Eighth District, M. J. Demsan, 1,249.

Other Democratic Congressmen are elected as follows: First District, Edward Greenland; Second District, John Young Brown; Ninth District, John D. Young; Tenth District, Geo. M. Adams, making an unbroken Democratic delegation.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Return Board Case Continued.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—In the United States District Court the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth *et als.* was continued until Friday upon an affidavit of Kellogg stating that in effect Governor Warmoth and his Return Board disregard the injunction of the Court. A motion was granted to require them to show cause on Friday why they should not be punished for contempt.

The case of Herron vs. Wharton *et als.*, before the Eighth District Court, is progressing. Affidavits in the case are numerous and contradictory.

INDIANAPOLIS.

I. O. O. F.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19.—The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. met in this city to-day in regular annual convention. The reports of the Grand officers show this branch of the Order in the most encouraging condition. Past Grand Representative Schuyler Colfax was present, and addressed the Grand Encampment in a short speech, in which he referred to the rapid growth of the Order in Indiana since he became a member of the Grand Encampment, twenty-five years ago.

The Grand Lodge of the same Order will convene to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK.

Smuggled Goods Seized—Counterfeit Railroad Coupons in Circulation—Day Set for Stokes' Trial—Another Raid on Concert Saloons—Tweed's Trial Set for Next Tuesday—"Colonel" Blood Held to Bail—Relief for the Families of French Communists.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1872.

DAY SET FOR STOKES' TRIAL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Judge Brady set down the second day of the December term for the trial of Stokes, who shot Col. Fisk. Judge Brady then denied the motion of counsel to compel the District Attorney to furnish to Tweed lists of the witnesses upon whose testimony each indictment is found against him.

RELIEF FOR FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

About one hundred French Communists held a meeting last night, at which funds were subscribed for the widows and orphans of Communists who fell in late struggle in France. It was stated that these widows and orphans are suffering terribly at Paris and Belleville from hunger and cold. The money subscribed, with the fund collected by a similar organization in Newark, will be forwarded shortly to the sufferers. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Cooper Institute next month, and ask Wendell Phillips to preside.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED.

Lace shawls valued at ten thousand dollars, belonging to Henry W. Ducker, and found in a Duane street auction house, were seized by the Government on the ground that they were smuggled goods. Ducker has been previously connected with smuggling. A registered letter containing cut stones to the value of thirty-one thousand dollars was seized yesterday at the Postoffice. Proceedings have been commenced in each case to secure the confiscation of the goods and punishment of the smugglers.

SMUGGLED BLOOD HELD TO BAIL.

Justice Fowler has rendered a formal decision in the case of "Colonel" James H. Blood on the charge of having published a false and scandalous libel on Luther G. Challis, saying the defendant has utterly failed to prove the truth of the charges contained in the obnoxious article, or of any one of them, and he orders that he be held in $5,000 bail.

COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD COUPONS.

The discovery has been made that counterfeit coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are in circulation, and investigation is making to ascertain if the bonds have been counterfeited. A Broad street firm has been deceived by the artistic excellence of the counterfeit coupons, and paid them on presentation.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY TO BE CONTINUED.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy to-night, James M. Brown was chosen chairman in the place of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor elect. The committee voted to continue its organization until the efforts to secure a good government for the city are accomplished.

COTTON CASE DECIDED.

The Court of Appeals decided the long litigated case of Lamb and Eastman against the Camden and Amboy railroad, for the value of one hundred and thirty-seven bales of cotton burned in the company's warehouse, in favor of the plaintiff, in the full amount—$114,235.

BLOWING UP BUILDINGS AT FIRES.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to take measures for the establishment of a Board of Engineers, with legal power to take possession of and blow up buildings during a general conflagration.

LOSSES BY THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

The losses by the Brooklyn fire will not exceed half a million dollars. The loss on grain will not be over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two firemen were injured, and Terrence Corrigan, a laborer, is missing.

A CHOLERA CANARD.

A report was in circulation this afternoon that a vessel with cholera on board had arrived in the lower bay. No particulars have been received, and the rumor has not been confirmed.

RAID ON CONCERT SALOONS.

The police last night made a descent on the Broadway concert saloons not pulled on Saturday night, and arrested the proprietors and inmates. A full house resulted.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four immigrants arrived this week; total during past year 272,209, against 268,627 the previous year.

TWEED'S CASE SET FOR NEXT TUESDAY.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, after considerable argument, Tweed's case was set down peremptorily for next Tuesday.

TWEED TO-DAY.

Judge Brady granted an order to-day giving Tweed access to the vouchers upon which the indictments against him were found.

OBITUARY.

Dr. George Cochran, health officer of Brooklyn, died this afternoon of pneumonia.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 1 P. M., November 19, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., November 19, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	2	5	0	3
Davenport	1	7	0	0
Cairo	7	6	0	0
St. Louis	11	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0
Cincinnati	8	5	0	0
Louisville	4	5	0	0
Memphis	5	8	0	0
Vicksburg	4	0	2	0
Nashville	1	9	0	0
New Orleans	14	11	0	2

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Arrived—Peytona and barges, Evansville. Departed—City of Alton, St. Louis; Tyrone, Memphis. There was a white frost this morning. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, November 19.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 32 to 40; wind from the east, with signs of snow. River falling 4 inches. Down—H. Hunt, 7 P. M.; Tarascon, 4; Mary Ament, 7. Up—Mick Longworth, 8 P. M.; Idlewild, 7 A. M.; Patomac and Fayette, and Hornet and barges, noon.

MEMPHIS, November 19.—Cloudy and cool. River receding. Departed—Indiana, Tom Jasper and H. I. Turner, New Orleans; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Little Rock, Arkansas river; Mary Boyd, White river.

VICKSBURG, November 19.—Down—Shannon and barges, Labelle, Natchez and Warner and barges. Up—Mary Houston, H. C. Yeager, Pennah and John Kyle and barges. Clear and cool. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—River slowly falling; 4 feet 6 inches in canal, 2 feet 6 inches in chute. Cloudy and chilly. No business. Arrived—Esperanza, St. Louis; Anna, Memphis. Departed—D. D. Parker, Memphis; John Kilgorn, New Orleans; Anna, Cincinnati. The new locks will be impassable for ten or fifteen days.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—River falling. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; H. Probasco, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; Vashvile, Memphis. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling; Probasco, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Arrived—St. Joseph, St. Louis and Belle of Pike, Memphis; Labarge, Vicksburg. Departed—Legal Tender, Vicksburg; Utah, Memphis. River falling. Cloudy and cold.

CAIRO, November 19.—Arrived—Sam B. Hale, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5. No departures since noon. River risen 5 inches. Light rain.

NASHVILLE, November 19.—River stationary; 18 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and cloudy, with indications of snow.

BY MAIL.

Tuesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—The steamer Probasco is advertised to leave for Pittsburgh to-day....

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smith field Street.

JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$6 00
Do. for 6 months	3 00
Do. for 3 months	1 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00

By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and state, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 54f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

IT IS reported that a plan is being matured by Commissioner Douglass, by which revenue assessors shall be dispensed with and revenue stamps be placed in the hands of collectors for sale. It is believed that the work of this Bureau will be as effectively performed, at a saving of several million dollars of expense to the Government annually.

AMONG the other losses inflicted by the Boston fire, is that of the papers, letters and manuscripts of the historian, Prescott. These, during the absence of the family having possession of them, had been stored for safety in the vault of a large warehouse. Many of these manuscripts were copies of rare works and documents relating to early Spanish and American history. Their loss will be a great calamity to the literary world.

IT IS stated in the Illinois papers that Minister Washburne is certainly a candidate for the United States Senate, and with a fair prospect of success. When General Oglesby consented to make the canvass for Governor it was with the understanding he should succeed Trumbull in the Senate. The contest for the place between Washburne and Oglesby will be very spirited, and it is not at all unlikely the former will have the quiet support of the President, to the extent he deems it judicious, as a citizen of Illinois, in behalf of his just and always fast friend.

A REPORT was in circulation a short time since, and then denied, that a large number of Roumanian Jews were to emigrate to this country. It now seems that two thousand of these people are already on their way, and their compatriots in New York are preparing for their reception. Apropos of this, is the report that the authorities on the continent of Europe are greatly disturbed at the gradually increasing tide of emigration to this country. This is especially the case in Germany, where the Emperor William has issued stringent orders, compelling railway companies to aid in repressing emigration.

THE pension report, just completed, shows the total number of pensioners on the rolls to be 232,229, of which number 38,838 were added during the year. The total amount of all pensioners on the list is $25,480,578. There are four widows of revolutionary soldiers on the rolls, and 578 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. At the close of the last fiscal year there had been issued by the pension office 7,770 commutation orders in lieu of artificial limbs furnished in kind. There were issued also 450 commutation orders, amounting to $27,150, and 326 bills have been approved for limbs furnished in kind, amounting to $23,025. The total number of claims for artificial limbs allowed thus far is 9,802.

WE NOTICE, by a tabular statement in the Philadelphia *Press*, that the allotment to Allegheny county, of stock in the Centennial celebration enterprise, is six thousand eight hundred, which at ten dollars per share, will amount to sixty-eight thousand dollars. The Exposition is to open on the 4th of July, 1876, and continue to November of that year. It will furnish the occasion for one of the grandest exhibitions of American industry and skill that has ever been seen on this continent. It is rumored that Philadelphia will take a very large share of the stock, and she ought to, as the principal benefit of the enterprise will fall to her. Yet a narrow spirit should not prevail, and we hope Allegheny county will do its full duty in the case.

THE Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, who has been appointed Solicitor General, is a new man in high official position, but is warmly commended by those who know him best. Mr. Phillips is a native of North Carolina, and acted with the Whig party when it was in existence. During the war he resided in his native State, but took no active part in the contest. He identified himself with the Republican party in 1870, and shortly afterwards was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Attorney General's Office of the State, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. Prior to that time he was the law partner of Judge Merriman, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. During the late campaign he was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and rendered efficient service. He is about forty-five years of age, is a good lawyer, and is regarded as one of the most sagacious, clear headed men in the State.

WE NOTICE a disposition among several journals to theorize over the majorities in this State at the Gubernatorial and Presidential elections. The difference on the popular vote foots up 105,799. On the larger vote, General Hartranft received over 35,000 majority; on the smaller vote President Grant received 137,728 majority. The inference is, that all this difference is represented by non-voting Democrats. We doubt this, exceedingly. Our view is that there was a heavy falling off in the popular vote on both sides, but that there were several thousands of Democratic votes polled in behalf of President Grant. Of course, it is impossible to ascertain with any accuracy, the facts in the case, but from the well-known lethargy among Republicans, arising from over-confidence, we judge, had there been a hundred thousand Democratic votes detained from the polls, and a full Republican vote cast, there would have been a majority for Grant of not less than 200,000. A fact that goes far toward confirming this idea is, the well-known absence of many Democrats from the polls at the October election. There was not a full vote polled, at the elections, this fall. Inasmuch as the falling off, at the October election, was chiefly Democratic, it follows that the greater loss in November must have been made up from both parties. But we are well satisfied with the result, as it puts Pennsylvania forward as the banner State in the great contest of 1872.

IT WOULD be worth discussing, had not the point been decided already, whether a legislature has the right to limit the power of a constitutional convention. The point came up along with the proposition in the Convention to appoint a Committee on the Bill of Rights,—which the Legislature had prohibited the Convention from interfering with. It is not very probable that the committee will think it desirable to interfere with, or change the existing instrument, yet as an assertion of its rights and power to proceed without limitation, the Convention, by a vote of 106 to 18 proceeded to appoint the committee. The question is so plain as scarcely to furnish the material for discussion. If the Legislature may, in one instance, repress the Convention, it may in anything. Thus it might prohibit its interference with special legislation, the pet evil of our times. Aside from this form of absurdity, it is a well understood fact that the Legislature merely has power to enact laws within the requirement of a constitution, but has not the power to dictate how a constitution shall be constructed or amended. It may refer to the people, certain amendments, and the people voting them, they are made; but a constitutional convention is a body created directly by the people, and as their representative, has power to amend entirely, create a new constitution, or to do as little or much as it may choose. The Legislature, while it can make laws under the Constitution, has no power to arbitrarily prescribe in regard to the instrument itself. Indeed, should laws be passed contrary to the Constitution, they are null and void, because of the superior authority of that instrument. Therefore the members of the Constitutional Convention did wisely in resenting the proposed interference, and determining to follow its own mind. We hope the same independence of purpose will characterize all its proceedings.

THE correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Washington, is authority for the statement that whatever has seemed vigorous in the treatment of the South by the President in the past, will be henceforth discarded for a more generous and conciliatory policy. The feeling in high quarters at Washington is that the time and the circumstances of the recent election are propitious for reviving the same era of good feeling as was inaugurated by Mr. Monroe's administration after an election by a similar overwhelming majority as that just given. It is reported that in a recent interview with General Sherman the President stated he should devote his best efforts to reunite the North and the South, and similar sentiments are said to have been uttered by him in a conversation with Judge Alexander Rives, of Virginia, an original Union man and friend of his administration. The President's attention has been drawn to the sharp features of the Ku Klux legislation, and it was stated the other day by a member of the Cabinet that the President would like to see those laws modified and all features repealed which were not uniform in their operation over the country as soon as he could be satisfied that there was full protection for life and property in the Southern States. What we suppose is the main question—full protection to life and property first, and general and complete amnesty afterwards. The *Herald* correspondent says further:

> The policy of a general amnesty will probably be endorsed in the President's message and passed by the two-thirds vote. It was remarked by a prominent friend of the President yesterday that there was no occasion whatever in perpetuating these disabilities, as they only serve to irritate, and the South could elect, if disposed, worse than those now under disabilities. It is the opinion of well informed Southern men that the South, so far from making any factious war upon the administration, would meet any advance more than half way, and that an entire reconstruction of parties at the South would be the consequence of such a reconciliatory and liberal line of policy by the President.

A POPULAR MOVE.

President Grant struck a popular chord when he announced his determination to apply the Civil Service rules in the appointment to the Philadelphia postmastership. The papers have commented favorably over it, but the gist of all is, that President Grant has done bravely and well. Among the comments aside from this central fact, are some that are exceedingly out of place, others that are captious, and still others that are wise and true. Of the first class are those that interpret President Grant's remarks as intended to snub the Pennsylvania officials who called on him. The spirit of his remarks forbids this interpretation. He clearly states, it is true, that he feels called upon, to make the appointment under the civil service regulations, but made it clear that were it not for a question of principle, he would cheerfully accord with their recommendation. We see in this no disposition to be discourteous to the gentlemen who called on him.

The New York *World*, noticing the occurrence under mention, applauds this particular instance of Presidential probity, but captiously inquires why it is not more broadly applied, intimating that successors to Cabinet Ministers, and Foreign Ministers should be appointed in this way. The *World* overlooks the very important fact, that all the offices to which it refers are provided for, in the civil service rules, in another way. In other words they are excepted from the operation of the rules. While Judge Richardson might make a good Secretary of the Treasury, and J. Bancroft Davis a successful Secretary of State, the fact remains that the civil service regulations provide for filling these offices by appointment, and not by promotion. The theory of the civil service regulations is that there are offices so entirely clerical in their character, that it is a question of ability of that kind, more than else, who shall fill it. On the other hand there are offices that require a broad range of culture, peculiar abilities, and thorough knowledge of human nature to administer. The Cabinet, Ministries and higher grade of Consulates require this. Hence the differences in the plans adopted in the two cases. President Grant very wisely proposes to do the best possible; where the civil service regulations afford him the opportunity, he will avail himself of them; where they do not, he will ignore them, and make the best appointments possible.

His remarks are also interpreted to mean that he will rid himself of the politicians. We interpret them differently. We do not presume he means to be *led* by the politicians, nor does he intend to ignore them. General Grant has had a peculiar experience in the Presidency, and we greatly mistake if he has not learned useful lessons the benefit of which will be given the country during the next four years. He started out with the prevailing military idea of ignoring those prominent in political life. He soon learned the error of this, and in certain ways confided to that element too implicitly. In this he has suffered. In the meantime he has steadily grown in popular confidence, and comes to his second term of office with a majority that puts him in the front rank, and lifts him above the influences to which he has felt himself in some degree amenable in the past. We greatly misappreciate the effect of these experiences if the result is not to cause him to take advice liberally, but to act independently. With the singularly discriminating mind of the President, we look for an excellent class of appointments during his next administration.

Still others accept the spirit of his utterances to mean that he proposes to give the country a careful administration, and one that shall be eminently fair to all parts of the country. In the first place, he proposes to conscientiously keep the pledges made by his party. In doing this, he can hardly avoid a course that will be exceedingly beneficent and popular. It is already rumored that his message to Congress will breathe a spirit of kindness toward the South. All the promises of amnesty, protection and aid, are to be realized. So at the North, he will vigorously conduct affairs, for the development of the country, and the increase of her prosperity. And one of the evidences of all this is, that in a prominent instance he applies reformatory ideas to appointments for prominent offices.

Many of these things must wait a gradual development. But one instance has been decided, and it has met with popular favor. The interpretation to be placed on these popular manifestations is, that the people desire the President to join effectively in the development of reform, and will support him. This alone makes him stronger than the politicians, and enables him to do as he will within reasonable limits. We interpret these expressions, also, to indicate a prevailing desire that Republican government shall be administered in as simple and direct a manner as possible. They desire as little of the intervention of intermediates as may be between themselves and those in power. The great merit of the civil rules is in this direction. As soon as an officer retires or is displaced, another, trained in his duties, is ready, and his precise merits and demerits can be accurately ascertained. While our appointing system opens the doors to all, and thus suits the genius of our people, yet it has the disadvantage of bringing forward persons with recommendations who may or may not be worthy of them. Thus it is that the people may incline to the civil service mode of making appointments, although it may result in establishing a class of office-holders whose tenures shall be for life.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Naval Academy at Annapolis has 221 cadet midshipmen and 34 cadet engineers.

Two counties in Iowa over Greeley—Ida and Greene. His vote in the State will probably be 2,500.

THE Judge of the Washington Police Court has dismissed a case charging assault and battery against a street car conductor for putting out an unruly drunken passenger. It is held that a conductor has the right to use reasonable force to preserve order in such cases.

YEDO and Yokohama are now joined by a railroad, the first ever built in Japan. A new telegraph line is being rapidly constructed, and further evidence that no reaction has occurred in the liberal policy of that country is found in the edict of the Department of Religion, offering equal toleration to all religious bodies, in the departure of four priests to study European religions, and in the adoption at Yedo of the American system of Police Magistrates.

EMIGRATION from Germany to this country has been greatly aided by the course of German railroads in carrying emigrants at reduced rates and without charge for baggage. An official order has been issued by the Prussian Minister of Commerce forbidding the continuance of this liberal policy. This action comes close upon the recent announcement of our State Department, that the Prussian Government denied that it had discouraged emigration to the United States.

A NARROW gauge railway line of considerable pretensions has been projected along the Atlantic seaboard, and charters have been obtained in three States, with authority to consolidate, providing for a line of three feet gauge from Norfolk to Charleston via Wilmington, N. C. It is the ultimate intention to extend the line to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and both northern and southern capitalists are said to be earnestly interested in the enterprise, and it is added that surveys will soon be commenced.

AT LAST, we have the secret of the burning of the steamship Missouri. At the examination in New York on Saturday, a witness testified that a demijohn of spirits was knocking about loosely in a locker in the pantry. This locker was over the boiler, and the dry, tindery deck was beneath it. The demijohn was broken by its tumbling about; the spirits took fire from the boiler, and the flames spread over the ship. We know the rest; the pumps broke down; there were boats without oars, and other boats were swamped in their clumsy lowering away.

IT will be remembered that some time in May the revised Constitution of Switzerland was submitted to the people of that country and rejected by them. Since that time, however, popular opinion must have undergone a remarkable change, as, in the recent election for the National Council, the revisionists have won a brilliant victory. The result will be, of course, that the Council will once more propose a revised Constitution to the people, so that a speedy revision of the Swiss Constitution may be expected. The principal purpose of the revision is to still further nationalize the army, and to consolidate the Cantons more closely together under a homogeneous system of national law.

GENERAL SHERMAN has under examination a compilation of all the laws and provisions of the constitution relating to the military establishment of the Union, explained and interpreted by a great number of judicial and executive decisions and opinions founded upon the constitution and laws, with several chapters devoted to the relations of military officers, in the performance of duty, to the civil laws and authority of the country, as well as a chapter on the Indian question so far as it affects the army. The work has been prepared by Colonel Robert N. Scott, of the staff of the late General Halleck, for the authorized use of the army, as soon as the General-in-Chief shall sanction its introduction.

IN Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., there is a large and handsome hotel built against the base of an over-hanging rock, which more than half served as a roof. The hotel has no back wall, being built against the perpendicular rock, in which the accidental large crevices are finished up and used as provision closets and little rooms, in which it is always delightfully cool. The kitchen is arranged at a spot where there is a spring coming out of the rock, the water of which is always sufficiently cool, so that ice water never need be used; however, nature has provided for ice also, as in a large cleft of the rock a quarter of a mile distant, the water which runs down in winter is gradually frozen up in large masses of ice, which are protected from solar heat almost as in an ice house, so there is a natural supply which lasts through the whole summer season.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, at her late *fete* at Chislehurst on Friday last, was honored by the presence of many visitors from Paris, who came with their friendly compliments. More significant than these friendly compliments were the bouquets received from a number of French regiments serving at Versailles. In these bouquets we have the explanation of the rigid exclusion by President Thiers of the Bonapartes from France, and of his vigilance of the French army. Paris sighs for the trade and the splendors, and the money of the glory of the Empire, and there is a tradition among the exiled Bonapartes that after the Republic comes the Empire. But *nous verrons* says President Thiers.

LOUIS L. TODD, a respectable insurance man of New York, has brought suit for $20,000 damages against J. O. Quigley, broker at No. 20 New street, for inducing his wife to leave him and assume improper relations with himself. The parties were married in 1855, and lived in harmony until Todd went to board at a house where Mrs. Todd became acquainted with the defendant. In 1870 she abandoned her husband without explanation, and it was several months before he could ascertain her residence. Finally he saw her walking in the street with Quigley, and discovered that they were boarding together at a hotel in Jersey City. Quigley was arrested, and after spending two nights in jail, was released on $5,000.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON expects to take up his residence in Nashville permanently. Many of his old personal associates about Greenville have been broken up, and many of those with whom he grew up have gone away, while at the capital of his State he will doubtless, within a year's time, meet with a dozen old acquaintances, where he would encounter one in the remote but pleasant little East Tennessee village, where his earlier years were spent. The ex-President is in good health, with the exception of a cold, contracted during the canvass. He looks to be in the vigor of health, and wears a good-humored aspect of a man in whom there would seem to be a good many years of useful service left. For his age and wear and tear, he is today the youngest man in the State. So the *Nashville Banner* says.

THE Queen of England has reversed the gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh, who spread his rich plush coat out for his sovereign to tread upon. The Duke of Sutherland is having a shaft sunk on his estate to improve some mines, and being told of these operations while there, the Queen expressed a desire to see them. The Duke escorted her thither, and while Her Majesty was standing on the bank inspecting the work, it commenced to rain. A few yards off one of the men, named Cooper, was sawing some timber for the shaft, and heedless of the rain, continued his work without a coat. Presently he was surprised to feel a light touch, and on looking up perceived the Duke, who laid a costly rug over his shoulders, at the same time exclaiming "The Queen requested me to present you with her own rug; you may keep it and wear it."

CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER, writing to the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* of Henry Howard Brownell, the poet, who died there a few days ago, relates the manner of Brownell's acquaintance with Admiral Farragut, which led to a life-long attachment between the two. After the capture of New Orleans (and before the "River Fight" was composed), Mr. Brownell amused himself by turning into verse the terse "General Order" of the Admiral before the battle. It was an admirable piece of verse, and yet it was almost a literal transcript of the brave "Order." Being printed anonymously in the *Evening Press*, it met the Admiral's eye, and Mrs. Farragut wrote the editor, saying that it had touched her husband even to tears, and asking the favor of the author's name. It was given, and a correspondence ensued, which soon led to a solicitation that Mr. Brownell should go to sea with the Admiral on his personal staff. He accepted and went to sea, and became one of the heroes of Mobile Bay, and the chronicler of "The Bay Fight."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR SUMNER lost about $10,000 by the Boston fire.

NILSSON, at one of her recent appearances, in Berlin, was called before the curtain twenty-two times.

THE Book of Travel, by the late ex-Secretary Seward, is to have the enormous first edition of 50,000 copies.

CHARLES "Astor Bristed ("Carl Benson") is the richest literary man in America, having an income of $60,000 a year.

CHRISTINE NILSSON had property in Chicago, which was burned in that city, and property in Boston which was burned in it.

THE aquarium at the Vienna Exposition is to contain 200,000 gallons of sea water, which is to be brought from Trieste by railway.

Mr. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, agent of the United States at Geneva, has returned to Washington, and is now the guest of Secretary Fish.

THE Treasury Department is exercised in mind upon the question whether imported quill toothpicks ought to come in free or ought to pay 20 per cent.

A PROSPEROUS merchant in Broadway has, in a commercial career of twenty-seven years, failed eleven times. He does not believe in Richelieu's dictum.

GRACE GREENWOOD (Mrs. Lippincott), has purchased a lot at Manitou, Colorado, near the Soda Springs, and will build a dwelling house there next summer.

IT is whispered that the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, is soon to change hands, as the odium of the name of Tweed has frustrated all hope of its becoming profitable.

MRS. E. B. WASHBURNE, wife of our American Minister to France, is residing in Germany, superintending the education of her children, who are at school in Hanover.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL is formally announced for a course of six lectures in Washington, to begin on the 3d of December, coincident with the meeting of Congress.

WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan, has been appointed to take charge of the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will soon remove with his family to New York.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says: "If all the cities of the world were reduced to ashes, you'd have a new set of millionares in a couple of years or so, out of the trade in potash."

MRS. JOHN WOOD, the once vivacious and popular actress, will return to England after the withdrawal of "Le Roi Carotte" from the boards of the Grand Opera House, New York.

THREE military carrier pigeon stations will shortly be opened at the fortresses of Cologne, Strasbourg and Metz, by the General, six hundred pigeons having recently been purchased to stock them.

WE hear of one safe with $150,000 of money in it, which withstood the Boston fire for some seventy hours, and money and all the contents came forth untouched by the burning flame and coals.

A LITTLE girl on her way to school at Bombay Hook, Del., was recently chased by a bear, which had escaped from its keeper, but those in charge of the beast managed to escape while he was eating it.

AT a Newark wedding, recently, there was $200,000 worth of presents, a $5,000 bridal costume of white satin and point lace, and $5,000 worth of flowers. Who were married is not reported, this being deemed of secondary importance.

THE Sultan is as enervated as can be—scarcely the shadow of a man. He is fickle in love and friendship, exposed to every influence, and listening to the most absurd insinuations. Thus, he is the greatest obstacle to any decided, consistent, and energetic policy. He depends altogether upon his mother, or, rather, her favorite, a most beautiful, amiable Georgian slave.

ONE of the practical ways in which Henry Ward Beecher's congregation wished to show their sovereign contempt for the Woodhull-and-Claflin slanders was to insist on raising his salary $5,000 a year. He peremptorily refused, it is said, to have this done, and laughingly remarked that his friends seemed anxious to make him invulnerable to vulgar abuse from irresponsible sources, by covering him with an amount of bank notes. Mr. Beecher was never so popular as he is to-day; and Theodore Tilton's *Golden Age* has received nearly a thousand new subscribers since the publication of the assault upon himself and his family.

FIVE years ago it was a crime punishable with death for any person to make any drawing, painting, bust or resemblance of the Mikado of Japan. By papers from that country we learn that the august Son of Heaven has had his photograph taken, and that copies are selling at Yeddo and Yokohama for fifty cents each. Less than a year ago, a photographer secretly took a negative of a great public ceremonial at Yeddo, in which the Mikado appeared. The entire Kingdom was in a panic at once, and the unhappy artist was obliged to destroy the negative and every copy he had taken from it. Civilization takes long steps sometimes.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, at her late *fete* at Chislehurst on Friday last, was honored by the presence of many visitors from Paris, who came with their friendly compliments. More significant than these friendly compliments were the bouquets received from a number of French regiments serving at Versailles. In these bouquets we have the explanation of the rigid exclusion by President Thiers of the Bonapartes from France, and of his vigilance of the French army. Paris sighs for the trade and the splendors, and the money of the glory of the Empire, and there is a tradition among the exiled Bonapartes that after the Republic comes the Empire. But *nous verrons* says President Thiers.

LOUIS L. TODD, a respectable insurance man of New York, has brought suit for $20,000 damages against J. O. Quigley, broker at No. 20 New street, for inducing his wife to leave him and assume improper relations with himself. The parties were married in 1855, and lived in harmony until Todd went to board at a house where Mrs. Todd became acquainted with the defendant. In 1870 she abandoned her husband without explanation, and it was several months before he could ascertain her residence. Finally he saw her walking in the street with Quigley, and discovered that they were boarding together at a hotel in Jersey City. Quigley was arrested, and after spending two nights in jail, was released on $5,000.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON expects to take up his residence in Nashville permanently. Many of his old personal associates about Greenville have been broken up, and many of those with whom he grew up have gone away, while at the capital of his State he will doubtless, within a year's time, meet with a dozen old acquaintances, where he would encounter one in the remote but pleasant little East Tennessee village, where his earlier years were spent. The ex-President is in good health, with the exception of a cold, contracted during the canvass. He looks to be in the vigor of health, and wears a good-humored aspect of a man in whom there would seem to be a good many years of useful service left. For his age and wear and tear, he is today the youngest man in the State. So the *Nashville Banner* says.

THE Queen of England has reversed the gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh, who spread his rich plush coat out for his sovereign to tread upon. The Duke of Sutherland is having a shaft sunk on his estate to improve some mines, and being told of these operations while there, the Queen expressed a desire to see them. The Duke escorted her thither, and while Her Majesty was standing on the bank inspecting the work, it commenced to rain. A few yards off one of the men, named Cooper, was sawing some timber for the shaft, and heedless of the rain, continued his work without a coat. Presently he was surprised to feel a light touch, and on looking up perceived the Duke, who laid a costly rug over his shoulders, at the same time exclaiming "The Queen requested me to present you with her own rug; you may keep it and wear it."

CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER, writing to the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* of Henry Howard Brownell, the poet, who died there a few days ago, relates the manner of Brownell's acquaintance with Admiral Farragut, which led to a life-long attachment between the two. After the capture of New Orleans (and before the "River Fight" was composed), Mr. Brownell amused himself by turning into verse the terse "General Order" of the Admiral before the battle. It was an admirable piece of verse, and yet it was almost a literal transcript of the brave "Order." Being printed anonymously in the *Evening Press*, it met the Admiral's eye, and Mrs. Farragut wrote the editor, saying that it had touched her husband even to tears, and asking the favor of the author's name. It was given, and a correspondence ensued, which soon led to a solicitation that Mr. Brownell should go to sea with the Admiral on his personal staff. He accepted and went to sea, and became one of the heroes of Mobile Bay, and the chronicler of "The Bay Fight."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S WILL.

The Deceased Statesman's Name Signed for the Last Time.

The following is a copy of the last will and testament of the late William H. Seward, made from the original. The will is in the handwriting of the testator. He signed, folded and placed it in an envelope, and wrote his name on the envelope, and never signed his name after that. The witness, W. L. Freeman, is or was a barber in Washington and a colored man.

The will reads as follows:

In the name of God, Amen.

I, William H. Seward, of Auburn, do make, ordain, publish and declare this my last will and testament; hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

First—I devise, grant and bequeath in fee simple in equal shares to my three sons, Augustus, Frederick and William, the house and real estate in Auburn in which I dwell.

Second—I give, grant, devise and bequeath in fee simple absolute all my remaining estate, real and personal, in equal shares, to my three sons and my adopted daughter, Olive F. Risley, daughter of my old friend, Harrison A. Risley.

Third—I appoint my son, William H. Seward, and my adopted daughter, the said Olive, executor and executrix.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said testator, William H. Seward, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us and of each of us, who, at his request and in the presence of him and of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses at Pekin, in China, this 5th day of November, 1870.

JOHN RODGERS,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, 1,421 K street, Washington, D. C.

W. K. WHEELER,
Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, Delhi, N. Y.

W. L. FREEMAN,
2,015 H street, Washington, D. C.

THE annual report of the Registrar-General of England, just issued, gives the death rate of the United Kingdom for 1870 as 22.9 per 1,000 inhabitants, while the birth rate was 35 per 1,000 and the marriage rate (persons married) only 16 per 1,000. France shows a death rate for 1870 of 28.8, a birth rate of 26.1, and a marriage rate of only 12.4 in the 1,000. Austria shows a death rate of 29.2, a birth rate of 40.5 and a marriage rate of 19.4 per 1,000 in the same year.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quant ities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, so I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN.

Sold at the Doctor's Medical Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 107 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!

Lubin's Celebrated Perfumes.
Rimmel's Celebrated Perfumes.
Lowe's Celebrated Perfumes.
Cond-ay's Celebrated Perfumes.

Lowe's, Lubin's and Condray's Genuine Soaps.
Colgate's, Razin's and Hayward Palm, White Castile Mo thed Castile.

English Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, of every style and quality, just received this day fresh (just imported) which we will sell at the very lowest price, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jewson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct14

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS, FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood St.,

Have now open the largest and most complete stock of FURS ever brought to this city.

FUR SEAL SACQUES,
Astrachan Sacques,
MINK SABLE
MUFFS, COLLARS AND BOAS,
HUDSON BAY
MUFFS, COLLARS AND BOAS,
Fur Seal Boas and Muffs,
Black Martin Boas and Muffs,
Black Lynx Boas and Muffs,
Astrachan Boas and Muffs.

CHILDREN'S FURS in all grades, and all the lower grades in FURS for Ladies. GENTS' FURS, BUFFALO AND FUR ROBES. Stock all fresh and cheap.

M'CORD & CO.,

PITTSBURGH.

FURS.

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

New Ribbons and Flowers,
New Scarfs and Plumes,
Hats—new styles.
Ladies' Underwear.
Children's Underwear.
Skirts—Felt and Balmoral.
Yarns, Zephyrs, &c.

Gentlemen's Underwear.

Ribbed Shirts and Drawers,
Clouded Merino Shirts,
Clouded Merino Drawers,
Neckties, Scarfs, &c.

CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS.

BLACK, BLUE AND SCARLET.

Bustles, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.

HOODS! HOODS!

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
OPERA HOODS, JACKETS, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.

EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.
IN
DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, SCARFS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

FURS, FURS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199
PENN AVE.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Latest Novelty Just Received.

Yak Lace in Cloth Shades.
Also, Black in all widths.
Black, Chantilly and Guipure Flouncing and Trimming Laces.
Berthas, Sashes, Barbes, &c.
Black Bead and Silk Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Ornaments, Loops, in great variety of Style and Design.
Colored Silk Fringes, in all the new Cloth Shades, and Buttons to match.
Also, Silk Velvets, Turquoise and Trimming Silk, &c.
Plush and Velveteens.
Black Silk Velvets, from $2.75 per yard up.
Black G. F. Velvet Ribbons, from No. 1 to 200.
Plaited Wigans for Skirts, &c.
Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' Cloaks. The largest stock and best styles at very Low Prices.

AT RETAIL,
HORNE & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS

AND

HORSE COVERS.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

FALL DRY GOODS.

Black Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Imperial Diagonals,
Japanese Cloths and Epangalines,
Shawls in great varieties,
Just received at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Specialties in Winter Goods!

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Red Flannels, White Flannels,
Bradley's Barred Flannels,
Gray Twilled Flannels,
Ladies' Woolen Cloths, &c.

Black Alpacas!

MOHAIRS, LUSTRES,
GRO DE LONDRES, &c.

COLORED ALPACAS!

New Colors, Corded and Plain, very low.

French and English Merinos,
Sateens, Delaines,
Reppa for Ladies' Wrappers.

Waterproof Cloths,

ALL COLORS.

Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,

For Men and Boys' wear, at the Lowest Prices.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.

A complete new stock of Ladies' and Childrens Mackinaw Cloaks—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Fenders, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WAREHOUSE, RETAIL AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

PIANOS, ORGANS, &

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier,
se6:d&s

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grumley Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOS. KEMBLE, J. S. KUNKEL,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20:v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. K. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Wilson, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
L. Morgenstern, Augt. Richelot,
Percy Roll.

W. K. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

jy17:v81

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 19, 1872.

Money matters in this city continue to grow easier; the demand becomes less and the supply increases. The pressure at the banks to day was much less than the average during the past two weeks, and the applications for out-door relief were noticeably smaller. Business, although fair, is still being contracted, and business men generally are not solicitous of orders where any additional risk is incurred. On all skies hedging is in apparent, and the universal desire seems to be safety without profit, rather than uncertainty, and risk with the promise of it. Unless something is done, and done quickly, in the way of increasing the circulating medium, thus giving assurance that the trouble experienced in manipulating the trade of the country during the last sixty days is not to be again repeated during the ensuing winter, the business aggregate of the next three months will be but little more than one, and nothing like what it would have been had the late emergency in money matters, which the country has just passed through, been anticipated, boldly met and courageously provided for. Inaction is sometimes prudent and productive of good, but when on a march of prosperity, such as the people of this country were moving on to, be it accepted for the want of financial provisions, it is a mistake that a purveyor ought not to make. Should the cry continues to go up to Washington for the re-issue of the forty-four millions of retired greenbacks. The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* contains an able article from the pen of John Nagro, one of the most prominent merchants of the West, in favor of the re-issue. By him the subject is handled carefully, critically, and to all fair men conclusively. It ought to command attention at Washington, and the hope generally expressed by business men here is that it will do so.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	$70.00
Artisans Deposit	25.00
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank ($37.50 paid in)	37.50
Pittsburgh Gas Company, Pref.	54.50

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	115⅝
" " (coupons)	116⅛
5-20s—1862	112⅝
5-20—1864	112⅝
" 1865	112⅝
" 1865 new	114⅞
" 1867	115¼
" 1868 (coupons)	115¼
10-40s	107⅝
" (coupons)	108⅝
Currency 6's	113⅝
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¼
Erie	82⅛
Michigan Southern	88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97
Rock Island	107⅜
North Western, Common	83⅜
Pacific Mail	84⅞
Western Union Telegraph	76⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅝
Union Pacific	32⅞
Toledo & Wabash	68¾
Fort Wayne	93⅜
Adams Express	94
American Express	70
United States Express	77⅜
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	87⅜
Harlem	114

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	55⅝
Reading R. R	57⅝
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34⅜
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	95¾ bid
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, November 19, 1872.

Money stringent, loaning at from 7 gold to 7 with a large portion of the business at 1-16. Mercantile paper is quoted at 12@15 per cent. The banks have been calling in loans to supply the outward flow of currency, and there seems to be no immediate relief for the future. Sterling is heavy and lower, closing at 108@108¼ for 60 days', and 109⅝@110 for sight. Gold was more active, fluctuating between 113⅛@113⅞, closing firm at 113⅝@113⅝. Loans were from 1-64 for use to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings $46,000,000. Governments dull and a disbursed $135,000. Government bonds dull and neglected, fraction lower. State bonds dull and neglected. Stocks were dull and weak. The market seems to decline without the assistance of the Bears, prices seeming at the lower range. The outside Atlantic Mail and Erie fluctuations were from ¼ to ⅜, mostly on the downward turn. Atlantic Mail declined 2 per cent. on the confiscation of the steamship Columbia for smuggling opium. Erie advanced from 82½ to 83⅜, and afterwards declined to 82⅝. The market closed dull and weak. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, instead of issuing $4,000,000 convertible bonds, will issue $4,000,000 mortgage to the amount of $48,000,000, to take up as they fall due. Thirty-five millions of the mortgages are on the main line, leased roads and branches. The proceeds of the remainder will be applied to defraying the cost of the new roads built last year, and to completing other roads. The bonds will bear 7 per cent. gold interest. These are a fair indication of the new bonds have been taken in from city at 85. A like amount will be issued next year. The remainder will be reserved to meet contingencies.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons, 116⅝; 5-20s, '62 112⅛; 5-20s '64, 112⅜; 65s, 112⅜; new 65s, 114⅝; new 67s, 115⅜; new 68s, 115⅝; 10-40s, coupons, 108¼; currency 6s 114½; new 7s, 116⅜.

BONDS.—Missouri 93¾; Tennessee old 74⅝; do new 74¾; Virginia new 52; do old 44; North Carolina old 35; do new, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton 100; Western Union Telegraph Company 76⅝; Quicksilver 48⅝; Adams Express 94; Wells & Fargo's Express 87¾; U. S. Express 77⅜; Pacific Mail 84⅞; New York Central 93⅝; Erie 82⅝; Preferred 84⅝; Hudson River 114; Preferred 125; Michigan Central 114; Northwestern 82¾; Preferred 86; Rock Island 107⅜; St. Paul 81⅛; Preferred 74; Wabash 68¾; Preferred 80; Fort Wayne 93⅝; Chicago & Alton 118¾; Ohio & Mississippi 44⅝; Baltimore & Ohio 108¼; Lake Shore 88; Union Pacific 33¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 19, 1872.

There was an increased number of horses out to-day, and business generally was more active in consequence, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. The snow few commodities have appreciated in value on account of a temporary scarcity, but as a general thing there is but little change to note in values.

APPLES.—The demand is improving, and with a limited supply prices are better ranging from $1,50@2,50 per bbl. according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER.—4@5c ets per gallon.

BEANS.—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted at $8@3½ per bbl. or 4 to 4½c per lb.

BUTTER.—There is a very good demand for the better grades, and prime to choice roll is selling readily at 25 to 28. Low grade butter is as dull as ever.

BROOM CORN.—There is a fair jobbing trade, but prices are unchanged; 4 to 7 cts, as to quality.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CHESTNUTS.—$3,50@4 per bushel.

CARBON OIL.—The demand has fallen off, but prices are still maintained, and selling for round lots—10@2c additional in a small way.

CIDER.—Is dull, but nominally unchanged; $5@6 per bbl.

COUNTRY LARD.—7¼@8¼ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $16@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT.—Continues very quiet, small sales at 4 to 4c per lb. for apples, and 8 to 9 for prime halve peaches.

CHEESE.—The best brands of Goshen are still quoted at 16½@17 cents. Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16½.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh, guaranteed as such, 32 cents. Pickled are being sold all the way from 25 to 30.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—The market is a fair local trade, and some inquiry for shipment. Spring wheat flours, $7,50@8; and red winter, $8@8,50. Rye Flour, $5,-25@5,50.

GRAIN.—Trade continues quiet, but as stocks are light and receipts small prices are maintained. Wheat, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70@1,75 for amber, and $1,80@1,85 for white. Corn continue dull, but an increased demand is anticipated; prices are without quotable change, ranging from 38@41 for mixed to prime white. Supplied Oats are in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for it; 56@58 are still regarded as the ruling quotations. New Ear Corn, 48@50. Rye continues quiet, and in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 78@80. There is little or nothing doing in Barley in this market; brewers generally are buying in the west.

GROCERIES.—Trade is improving; the number of new orders coming in is not very large but as there are more teams out, the facilities for handling goods are better, and nearly all the leading houses are busily engaged in filling old ones. Sugars are still reported strong, while Coffees, on the other hand, are easier; and the low and medium grades are offering at a slight reduction.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾, C, 12¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 12½; Molasses Sugars, 11½@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lib. packages 29; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Is in good demand and firmer, though not quotably higher; baled on wharf or track, $25@30, according to quality.

HONEY.—Sales 27@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

ONIONS.—In good supply and quoted at $2,50@3 per bushel.

POTATOES.—Prime Peach Blows, by the car load, 70 cts per bushel; small lots in store, 75. Sweet firmer but unchanged; $3,50@4 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 5@6c cents per pair dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Dried Beef, 16 c. and, in pieces, 9¾c; half bbls, 10@9; pails, 11. Mess Pork, $15,50; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3½@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed is in demand at $1,95 per bushel.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Highwines firmer and higher; we now quote at 93@95 cts per gallon.

WOOL.—Trade in this section of the country has been very much restricted the past week; the market is considerably excited in consequence of the Boston fire, and dealers and producers are apart in their views. The latter, in view of the large amount of Wool that was destroyed, estimated at 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 lbs. together with the fact that even prior to the conflagration, there was an increased demand and a stronger feeling, are holding their wools at an advance of from 5 to 8 cts per lb; dealers, as yet, are unwilling to pay the advance, being apprehensive that the reports in regard to the quantity destroyed in Boston may be exaggerated, and then if is alleged that there has been no advance in woolen goods to correspond with increased prices demanded for the raw material. Thus, it will be seen, as we have already intimated, that the market is in a very unsettled condition, and it is not likely that there will be much done for a week or two to come, or until prices become more settled. At present, choice clips are held in first hands at 60 and even 65 cts., but, so far as we can learn, there are no buyers here above 58@57.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 19, 1872.

The Crude market continues dull and unsettled, but an improved demand soon is anticipated. The "bearing" movement, gotten up in the interest of the producers, has not as yet been fully organized, and consequently is not in working order. The agency price at Parker still ranges unchanged at $4,50 per bbl., but operators who are not in sympathy with it, are offering at $4,20@4,25. Refined is dull also, but unchanged; 27 delivered in Philadelphia, and 23½@23½ cents on cars here. Exporters have not been buying for a couple of weeks, which is regarded as a bare movement to force down prices; thus far they have been unsuccessful, and the indications are that the refiners will hold off just as long as they (the exporters) can.

Oil tonnage remains firm but unchanged; city make, $2,15; country, $2,05@2,10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bros., 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 150 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 410 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 500 bbls. to Wardeu, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 204 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spear Co., 160 bbls to Waring & King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & W. 180 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 104 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 292 bbl, to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 208 bbls so Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Total.....2728

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Riverside O W, acct. W. Stewart.....536
Brilliant O W, acct. Duncan Y.....302
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....450
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bros.....462
Citizens O W, acct. O. J. Greer.....468
Commercial O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.....462

Total.....2552

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co.'s.....3 J. Moorhead.b.....3
Isabella Furnace.co.....8

Total.....14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight D & Co.o. 6 McKnight D & Co.o.....3
McKnight P & Co.o. 1

Total.....10

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co.o.. 6 Harbaugh & Co.o.....1

Total.....7

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Edward Samuel in his last circular, under date of 16th, says: In American Pig Iron sales in different districts are reported at such widely different figures that quotations should be considered nominal. The best makes are held at about quoted figures, but those not so well known are offered at considerably lower ones. The tone of the market is weak, and it is generally conceded that there is but little chance of a recovery this year. Scotch Iron has fallen to 105@110s, Glasgow from 130s, and the English market is reported as weak and unsettled. Rod rails are in full supply here, but with little demand, the foreign price, however, remains comparatively firm and too high (£8 C F and I being the quotation), to admit of shipment to this side. Scrap iron is offered freely for future shipment, but few buyers here have as yet availed themselves of the low ruling price. In manufactured iron the Philadelphia Mills have again reduced the base price, it now being 1¼ per lb. The general market is weak and unsettled.

Below are the closing prices of standard qualities:

American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace	$20 00@0 00
" No. 2 " "	0 00@0 00
" No. 3 Forge "	0 00@0 00
" No. 4 White and Mottled "	0 00@0 00
Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment)	0 00@0 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 19—3 p. m.—Consols money 92⅝; account 92⅝@92¾; American securities: 5-20s of '65, 90¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 87¾; new do 88¼. Erie 40½. Linseed oil 34s. Turpentine 40@40s 6d.

PARIS, November 19.—Rentes 62f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¼d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; middling upland November 9 11-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and prices tending downward. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 32,000 qrs; American 22,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for the past three days 5,000 qrs; American 3,000. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib do 37s. Tallow 44s 6d.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 19.—Cattle: no receipts today on account of the snow blockade on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; total supply thus far this week has been 2,125, or 125 cars, against 107 same time last week. The market opened at ¼@⅜c advance on last week's closing prices; the run of stock was from common to medium and there were but few choice lots on the market; about 700 were disposed of; sales 125 Missouri steers 1,040@1,390 lbs at $5,37½@5,87½; 155 Ohio 1,111 to 1,479, at $5,00@7,25; 18 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,019, at $3,00; 51 Michigan steers, 1,195 to 1,274, at $4,25@5,40; 192 Illinois, 1,224 to 1,254, at $4,00@5,37½; 103 Indiana, 1,040 to 1,531, at $5,75@7,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 2,900, making a total for the week thus far of 4,800, against 5,400 the same time last week; market not yet opened. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,800, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400, against 17,900 the same time last week. The market is at a dead lock this morning, and buyers and sellers are standing apart 15 per cwt, with little prospect of much being done to-day; desirable hogs held at $4,40, with $4,25 bid; about 4,500 Ohio were sold yesterday at the above sales. Up to noon but two sales have been effected. Medium and hogs are hard to sell, and there is difficulty in shipping them on account of the snow blockade. This makes buyers indifferent.

WATERTOWN, Mass., November 19.—Beef cattle: receipts 2,068; market heavily stocked and prices remained firm on all grades, with quick sales; choice quoted at $11,25@12,00; extra $9,75@10,75; first quality $7,50@9,50; second do $6,50@7,25; third do $4,50@6,00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 7,625; full prices ostained; sales in lots at $3,50@5,50 each; extra $6,50@7,50.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Cotton in moderate request and firm; middling upland, 19c; sales futures, 1,000 bales, November, 18¾@19⅛c; December, 18¾@18 13-16c; January, 18¾@18 13-16c; February, 18 15-16@19c; March, 19 3-16@19 5-16c; April, 17 7-16@18½c; May, 19¾@19¾c. Flour a little more active and a shade firmer; superfine western and State, $5,80@6,20; common to good, $6,80@8,95; good to choice, $7@7,70. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4,75@5,40. Whisky unsettled and lower at 94@95c. Wheat a shade higher and the advance asked stops business: No 3 spring $1,41@1,43; No 2 and 3 mixed $1,45@1,48; white western $1,74@1,79. Rye quiet; western 84c. Barley firm and fairly active; common store 85c; western 90c; market quiet; Canada West $1,30. Corn higher and less active; steamer western mixed 63¾@63½c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats active and higher; old western mixed 46@46½c. Eggs firm; western 32c. Hay firm; shipping $1,10@1,15. Coffee firm; Rio 18@18¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅜@10c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Rice steady; 7¾@8¼c. Molasses crude 14¾c; refined 27½@27¾c. Provisions: mess pork lower at $15,50@16,00. Beef quiet and steady; mess $4,00@7,50. Cut meats quiet; bellies 8¾@8¾c; middles dull and unchanged. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—Cotton firmer; middling 14c. Flour steady at $7@7,25. Wheat in light demand but holders firm at 67@68c. Corn: demand light but holders firm at 67@70c. Oats: demand light but holders firm at 27@33c; trade dull, owing to the limited facilities for hauling. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Pork: mess steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Pork: mess quiet and unchanged. Lard steady, with a moderate demand: kettle quiet at 7¾@7¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 4¼c; for old; clear rib sides 10c. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Hogs steady at $4. Whisky steady at 89c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Business is fairly active with commission houses and jobbers. The cold weather has materially increased the demand for flannels, blankets, and woolens, which are selling at the advance established last week. Flannels are scarce in first hands, but jobbers generally are well supplied. Cotton goods are strong for nearly all descriptions, and the market for standard brown and bleached goods has an advancing tendency in first hands, and the supply is light. Wool cloakings are active and higher. Foreign goods are quiet, with a good demand for black silks, mohair lustres and alpacas, which are firm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady and in good demand; medium grades quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 31¼@32c. Oats easier at 24½@25c. Barley high grades better at 90c. Rye dull and little doing. Whisky dull at 89c. New mess pork quiet at $13,00. Dry salt meats in large demand for English market, but held above buyers' views; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon: ——sides 6¾c; clear rib sides 10¾c. Lard unchanged. Hogs active at $3,50@3,90. Cattle unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand, but the sales are nearly all private. Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1,18; No. 2 do $1,09; rejected, 85c. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c rejected, 30c. Oats active; No. 2, 23¼@23½c; rejected, 20c. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 2, 55c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; fall No. 2, 86c. Provisions in fair demand and market firm. Mess pork, $13. Lard in good demand at full prices; 7¾@7¾c. Green and dry salted meats quiet and not quotably changed. Whisky very quiet at 89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Corn declined; mixed at 66c; white at 69c. Pork dull and lower, nominally at $15,00. Bacon dull and lower; nominally at 6@6½c. Molasses advanced 4c; fair at 55@57c; prime at 59@60c; strictly prime at 61@62c. Cotton firmer; sales 6,300 bales good ordinary at 18¾c; low middlings at 18¾c; middlings at 19¼c; good middling Orleans at 19⅝; net receipts 5,889 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,694 bales; continent 3,397 bales; stock 122,147 bales.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Flour in improved demand; sales of 5,250 bbls. Wheat heavy and prices nominally unchanged. Corn firmer; western mixed 64c. Oats firmer; western mixed 40@42c. Rye quiet and firm at 80@85c. Provisions dull and nearly for round lots. Mess pork lower at $16. Bulk meats, bacon, hams, lard and butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Flour dull and small business. Wheat firmer with more sellers than buyers; western red $1,65@1,74. Rye 70 @82c. Corn active and higher; yellow 63@64c, Oats firm; white 42@43c; mixed 39@40c. Whisky 93½c; refined 26¾c spot or mouth. Whisky 96c. Alcohol $1,83@1,85.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,23½; No. 2 $1,11. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 32c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 29c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 1 57c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2 71c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 19.—Wheat firm and in fair demand; No 1 old white $1,55; sales 2,000 bushels; No 2 red winter, seller November, $1,43. Corn steady with a moderate demand; low mixed 46c. Oats quiet, new No 2 34c. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active; amber Michigan $1,46¾; No. 1 red $1,46. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; high mixed 40c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 34c; No. 2 28@29c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 19.—100 oil bbls, Riverside O W; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 28 hides, Lockhart & Son; 3 cars staves, H Cordier; 1 car cabbage Heinz & No.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Nov. 19.—25 bbls h wines, J McCullough; 5 do spirits, S S Watters; 5 do do, Casey F & Co; 5 do do, S H Watson; 50 do do, Ho tetter & S; 50 do h wines, Milligan & Co; 19 do c berries, Head & Co, 100 do flour, Haworth & D; 100 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 200 do do, Shomaker & Co; 25 do h wines, Miller F & Co; 20 do brandy, 5 do gin, Schmidt & F; 50 do flour, Voigt M & Co; 28 do bw do J A Graff; 10 do spirits, J Seifreth; 43 do cider, A Gloeckner; 52 do do, Loh & C; 8 pgs liquor, J Klendenflinger; 12 do alcohol, Harris & E; 5 do brandy, 2 do gin, Weller Bro; 18 do p stock, House H & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 6 kegs a butter, Head C & Co; 5 do do, W H Graff & Co; 5 do do, J A Graff; 1 car hay, J J Pettit & Co; 52 bbls oil, Herrine & McC; 10 trcs hams, J H Harker.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R. Nov. 19—4 sks feathers, Holtzeman & W; 51 do p nuts, R Dickey & Co; 23 pkgs furniture, Eichenlaub; 4 do do, J Kenworthy; 40 bales hay, 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 33 bales tow, Bently & G; 12 hhds tobacco, Weyman Bro, 14 pgs do, J Fullerton & Son; 18 sks half, McWhinney & Co; 5 bbls whisky, M Munhall & Co; 100 do flour, Voigt M & Co; 78 bales hay, McBane & A; 38 do do, Kell & R; 42 do do, J Rose; 193 sks oats, 1 car do, Dorrington Bro; 1 do do, Scott & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 19.—92 bbls onions, Aiken W & P; 1 car lumber, R P Burgon, 2 do do, Dunbar & Co; 1 car corn, McBane & A; 1 car wheat; Wm Welsh & Co; 100 pcs stoves, A Bradley; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Walt L & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 19.—1 car lime, W Smith; 2 bales d goods, McCandless J & Co; 3 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, Rihn & W; 1 do do, 1 do butter, J & A Dietz; 13 sks potatoes, J A Reed; 14 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 1 pkg butter, Guyer & W; 15 bdls hides, 6 bbls tallow, Jas Callery; 1 roll leather, H Bartlett; 4 bbls tallow, 6 bdls c skins, Geo Hasley; 17 hides, J Stuckrath; 1 car junk, J Harvey & Co; 3 cars cheese, Arbuckles & Co.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. BROWN..... W. H. BASSETT.

Bassett & Brown,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,

Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

OFFICES OF

United States Law Association

AND COLLECTION UNION,

No. 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

J. M. GAZZAM,

Director, Pennsylvania.

Legal business transacted and collections made at all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

CEMENT—200 BBLS LOUISVILLE Cement, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 19—3 p. m.—Consols money 92⅝; account 92⅝@92¾; American securities: 5-20s of '65, 90¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 87¾; new do 88¼. Erie 40½. Linseed oil 34s. Turpentine 40@40s 6d.

PARIS, November 19.—Rentes 62f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¼d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; middling upland November 9 11-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and prices tending downward. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 32,000 qrs; American 22,000 qrs. Receipts of corn for the past three days 5,000 qrs; American 3,000. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib do 37s. Tallow 44s 6d.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 19.—Cattle: no receipts today on account of the snow blockade on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; total supply thus far this week has been 2,125, or 125 cars, against 107 same time last week. The market opened at ¼@⅜c advance on last week's closing prices; the run of stock was from common to medium and there were but few choice lots on the market; about 700 were disposed of; sales 125 Missouri steers 1,040@1,390 lbs at $5,37½@5,87½; 155 Ohio 1,111 to 1,479, at $5,00@7,25; 18 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,019, at $3,00; 51 Michigan steers, 1,195 to 1,274, at $4,25@5,40; 192 Illinois, 1,224 to 1,254, at $4,00@5,37½; 103 Indiana, 1,040 to 1,531, at $5,75@7,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 2,900, making a total for the week thus far of 4,800, against 5,400 the same time last week; market not yet opened. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,800, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400, against 17,900 the same time last week. The market is at a dead lock this morning, and buyers and sellers are standing apart 15 per cwt, with little prospect of much being done to-day; desirable hogs held at $4,40, with $4,25 bid; about 4,500 Ohio were sold yesterday at the above sales. Up to noon but two sales have been effected. Medium and hogs are hard to sell, and there is difficulty in shipping them on account of the snow blockade. This makes buyers indifferent.

WATERTOWN, Mass., November 19.—Beef cattle: receipts 2,068; market heavily stocked and prices remained firm on all grades, with quick sales; choice quoted at $11,25@12,00; extra $9,75@10,75; first quality $7,50@9,50; second do $6,50@7,25; third do $4,50@6,00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 7,625; full prices ostained; sales in lots at $3,50@5,50 each; extra $6,50@7,50.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Cotton in moderate request and firm; middling upland, 19c; sales futures, 1,000 bales, November, 18¾@19⅛c; December, 18¾@18 13-16c; January, 18¾@18 13-16c; February, 18 15-16@19c; March, 19 3-16@19 5-16c; April, 17 7-16@18½c; May, 19¾@19¾c. Flour a little more active and a shade firmer; superfine western and State, $5,80@6,20; common to good, $6,80@8,95; good to choice, $7@7,70. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4,75@5,40. Whisky unsettled and lower at 94@95c. Wheat a shade higher and the advance asked stops business: No 3 spring $1,41@1,43; No 2 and 3 mixed $1,45@1,48; white western $1,74@1,79. Rye quiet; western 84c. Barley firm and fairly active; common store 85c; western 90c; market quiet; Canada West $1,30. Corn higher and less active; steamer western mixed 63¾@63½c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats active and higher; old western mixed 46@46½c. Eggs firm; western 32c. Hay firm; shipping $1,10@1,15. Coffee firm; Rio 18@18¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅜@10c; Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Rice steady; 7¾@8¼c. Molasses crude 14¾c; refined 27½@27¾c. Provisions: mess pork lower at $15,50@16,00. Beef quiet and steady; mess $4,00@7,50. Cut meats quiet; bellies 8¾@8¾c; middles dull and unchanged. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—Cotton firmer; middling 14c. Flour steady at $7@7,25. Wheat in light demand but holders firm at 67@70c. Oats: demand light but holders firm at 27@33c; trade dull, owing to the limited facilities for hauling. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Pork: mess steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Pork: mess quiet and unchanged. Lard steady, with a moderate demand: kettle quiet at 7¾@7¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 4¼c; for old; clear rib sides 10c. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Hogs steady at $4. Whisky steady at 89c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Business is fairly active with commission houses and jobbers. The cold weather has materially increased the demand for flannels, blankets, and woolens, which are selling at the advance established last week. Flannels are scarce in first hands, but jobbers generally are well supplied. Cotton goods are strong for nearly all descriptions, and the market for standard brown and bleached goods has an advancing tendency in first hands, and the supply is light. Wool cloakings are active and higher. Foreign goods are quiet, with a good demand for black silks, mohair lustres and alpacas, which are firm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady and in good demand; medium grades quiet and unchanged. Corn

HOME NEWS.

A Youthful Thief.

A boy named John Butler, only sixteen years of age, was arrested yesterday by Detective Scott, on a charge of the larceny of a coat, vest and watch, valued at sixty dollars. The information was made before the Mayor by Hezekiah Hilton. The parties are both colored and live on Pastore street. The stolen property was all recovered at a pawn shop, where they had been left by the thief.

Consequences of Playing Truant.

Thomas Stewart, a boy fourteen years of age, who lives on Webster street, second ward, Allegheny, should have gone to school yesterday afternoon, and had he done so, his limbs might both have been sound to-day. But instead of going to school, Tommy played truant, and went to the railroad crossing and climbed on the tender of a locomotive. The fireman noticed him, and ran at him with a poker, telling him to get down. In his haste the boy fell and broke his leg. He was taken up and carried to his home. Moral—When playing truant don't climb on locomotives in motion.

Doubly Fined.

A man named Terrence McManus was arrested on the South Side, on Monday afternoon, and had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Barker, who committed him to the Work House for thirty days for disorderly conduct. He was brought to this side and placed in the Diamond lockup. While coming over McManus abused Officer McGovern very severely, and yesterday morning Mayor Blackmore added another fifty dollars to the fine, and in default committed him for an additional thirty days. Yesterday morning the plaintiffs filed a schedule showing the amount of damage alleged to have been done, and also took a rule against the county to plead on ten days notice. We give the bill of items, which it will be seen, foots up the total of $829 33.

Four Signs at $25	$100 00
One Window Stand	22 00
180 bottles assorted liquors at $1 25	225 00
140 bottles Brandy (fine) at $1 50	210 00
140 empty bott'es at 10c	13 00
Eighteen gallons fine Brandy Poltroysan at $4	72 00
Fifteen gallons Holland Gins, in jugs, at $4 00	60 00
One box Champagne	24 00
Four bottles Champagne	9 33
One Government Scale	20 00
Five gallons French Absynthe at $8	40 00
Two boxes Rhine Wine (Hocking)	27 00
Total	$829 33

THE PARK COMMITTEE.

A Proposition from the Schenley Estate.

Although the need of fresh air at this particular time of year is not much felt, the subject of parks is an interesting one when we think of the sultry days of July and the regular "schorchers" of August. Councils have for some time been discussing the park question, and the matter was finally referred to a committee. At a meeting of that committee some time ago sub-committees were appointed for different districts of the consolidated city, to look for eligible sites for the proposed park, and report the terms on which the land could be secured. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Park Committee was held, and one of these sub-committees having been appointed to examine the tract of the Schenley estate which had been offered to the committee, reported in favor of accepting the proposition. Mr. Hatch, the agent of the Schenley estate, offers to donate to the city a tract of thirty-five acres, on consideration that the city would improve it and construct four approaches to the park. Although the tract is valued at two hundred thousand dollars, it is said that if improved as a park, it will increase the value of the adjoining land to more than that amount.

After hearing the report of the sub-committee, the Park Committee decided to recommend to Councils that the proposition of Captain Schenley be accepted.

BREVITIES.

....Matters look like business at the wharf.

....An epizootic horse fell dead on Second avenue last evening.

....People in the suburbs call Mr. McCarthy's bill now the equilizoot.

....The fountains in the Allegheny parks are being prepared for winter.

....It is denied that the Pittsburgh Gas Company has purchased the East End works.

....The coal diggers in the Fourth Pool in the Monongahela are at work at the old prices.

....An immense number of emigrants daily pass over our railways on their way west. Many of them are Germans.

....Billy Delhi, whose name is written on many pages of history (police dockets), was in the lock-up last night.

....A prize fight has been arranged to take place in this neighborhood on Thanksgiving afternoon. No cards.

....Eight thousand feet of new hose have been ordered by the Fire Commission, as recommended by Chief Wahl.

....It is thought that some of the horses of the Allegheny Fire Department will be in a condition to use by the first of next week.

....This evening Post No. 151 G. A. R. of the South Side, will hold a grand reunion or "Camp Fire" at their hall on Carson street.

....The first good fall of snow last evening was pleasantly suggestive of sleighing, which of late years has almost become a "lost art" in Pittsburgh.

....Another new steel works is talked of by several of our capitalists. Its capital will be half a million and its location somewhere near Brinton's Station.

....The alarm of fire at half-past five o'clock last evening from box 55, No. 1 engine house, Fifth avenue, was caused by the burning of a chimney on Hope street.

....The clock in the Fire Alarm office has been connected with the Allegheny Observatory clock, and hereafter the Observatory time will be telegraphed twice daily.

....Justice Schmolz, of the South Side, yesterday committed Henry Mustwett to the workhouse for ninety days on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Ellen Mustwett.

....The work of laying the locust block pavement on Water street has been resumed, and is now finished as far as Wood street. The Messrs. Hastings expect to finish the work in a few days.

....The interview with Joaquin Miller, the great American poet, held by our correspondent, and published this morning on the first page, adds to literary history and will prove very interesting reading matter.

....A religious revival, the first for a number of years held in St. Pauls' cathedral commences on Sunday next under the leadership of the priests of the monastery in Birmingham. It will continue for nearly a month.

....Last evening Miss Matilda Hindman lectured before the Young Men's Temperance Society, at their rooms at the "House," on Duquesne Way, near Ninth street. The attendance was large and the lecture was of a very interesting nature.

....The hen disease, nothing more than the old style "gaps" although called now by a terribly inlxed and outlandish name, prevails to some extent in this county, but not so much so as to excite any fear ab out the supply of foul on thanksgiving day.

....The contractor of the Ninth ward (Allegheny) police station and engine house is making progress very slowly. He has been at work about two months, and has got so far as to complete the foundation. A part of the time but one man has been at work on the building.

....The Fire Department has sent a steam engine to East Liberty, and while an engine house is being built, the steamer will be kept at the livery stable of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell. At an alarm the citizens will proceed to the stable and assist in getting the machine to the fire.

....It is said that water mains will be put down on Highland avenue, from the Highland reservoir, now being made, to Penn avenue, as soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring. The property holders along the avenue also contemplate making an effort to get the avenue paved, under the Penn avenue law, at an early day, perhaps next summer.

....The Mouth's mind solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated this morning at ten o'clock, in St. Paul's Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by a majority of the priests and students in the Pittsburgh Roman Catholic diocese, for the eternal repose of the soul of the late lamented Bishop O'Connor. The services will doubtless prove very interesting.

....The slight fire in the room of the Thirteenth ward school house on Monday afternoon, although easily extinguished by a bucket of water, caused quite a panic among the scholars. One teacher locked the door of her room, upon learning that the fire was very small, and undoubtedly saved the lives of two girls by preventing them from jumping out of the window.

....On Monday afternoon two boys, cousins, named Frank Fulton and Fulton Dilworth, who lived at the head of Shady Lane, East Liberty, were examining a revolver, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The ball struck young Dilworth in the forehead, but fortunately, instead of penetrating the bone, glanced upward. The lad, though painful, is not considered dangerous.

....As the mail train over the Parkersburgh Branch of the B. & O. R. R. was coming East last Friday evening at a rapid rate, it ran into a lot of cattle four miles east of Clarksburg, W. Va. Two or three of the cars were thrown from the track, and striking a small house in which were five or six persons, completely demolished it. One man was instantly killed, and all the other inmates escaped uninjured.

....Last evening Capt. Reed, by instructions of Mayor Blackmore, issued an order excluding all persons from going back into the lockup among the prisoners, unless by the permission of the Captain of the watch, who will accompany him. Even policemen are forbidden to enter the lockup except to take back a prisoner. A great many "loafers" about the lockup have been interfering with the prisoners lately, and were the occasion of this order.

....The terrible death of two men who had grown beastly intoxicated from Sunday liquor drinking has excited the moral portion of the community with indignation, and our police court has been flooded with communications on the subject. In each instance the local authorities are condemned for not enforcing the law preventing saloons from selling liquor on the Sabbath, and many letters are also written with broad open doors saloons do a thriving Sunday business and no return of them is made to the court.

....A meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the new iron works proposed to be erected on the grounds of the Wheeling and Belmont Wine and Grape Growing Association, was held in this city last Saturday evening. It was ascertained that $125,000 of the stock had been taken, leaving but $25,000 yet to be subscribed. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Holloway, Philodelphia; Fuller, Lewis, Moffat and Orr, was appointed to solicit for the remaining stock, which it was believed they would have little difficulty in obtaining. The works are to be chosen for the new enterprise is "The Atna Iron and Nail Works."—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

POLICE PARAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of thirty-nine common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

Minnie Moore, for disorderly conduct, was sent to the Work House for sixty days.

DANIEL O'BRIEN alleges before Alderman O'Donnell, that James Maguire struck him on the proboscis with his fist, and desired the Alderman to have James arrested. A warrant was issued for that purpose.

BZROGE Deputy Mayor Sailsbury, of the South Side, Michael Heunesy alleged that John Wilson was guilty of assault and battery in pitching him out of his (Wilson's) saloon. The defendant gave bail for a trial.

MAYOR CALLOW had thirteen common cases at the hearing yesterday morning. Margretta White and Ellen Dunn received thirty day commitments to the work house, and Caspar Waymen went to jail for thirty days.

HERMAN ZOENKER yesterday made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny, charging George Pearce with the larceny of a lot of cigars and whisky which were in the prosecutor's cellar. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

YESTERDAY morning Thomas Haney, one of the party who was arrested for disorderly conduct on Saturday night at the house of Michael Conway, in "Limerick," and who was discharged after a hearing, lodged an information before Deputy Mayor Barker of the South Side, charging Conway with using threatening language towards him. The accused was arrested and gave bail for trial.

A FEW evenings since a party of men came to the saloon of Antony Briegal, on Ohio street, after midnight, and as the saloon was closed and Antony refused to admit them, they proceeded to force an entrance into the saloon. Antony lives quite convenient to the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, and yesterday called in and made an information charging Samuel Woods and others of the party with malicious mischief. Warrants were issued.

PERSONAL.

***Guy M. Irwin, the efficient Clerk of Mayor Callow, is lying very sick.

***Judge Sterrett is presiding over the courts of Westmoreland county at Greensburg this term.

***His Honor Judge McCandless has returned from his westward trip greatly reenperated in health. He presided in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday.

***M. W. Beltzhoover, Esq., has been re elected President of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, a position he has filled since the retirement of W. M. Hersh, Esq., with marked ability and great success.

***We will state for the information of numerous inquiries that Hill Burgwin, Esq., was the gentleman who so satisfactorily conducted the services on Sunday last, in the absence of the regular officiating clergyman.

***Mr. David Steen, we are informed, is a candidate for nomination for Select Council in the Seventh ward, at the Republican Primary meeting, on Saturday afternoon, his name having been announced since the suggestive meeting last week.

***Our tourists to foreign countries are rapidly gathering into winter quarters at home. We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting and welcoming home our friend Mr. Charles Meyran, who, with his family, left home the 1st of June, and has visited most of the European countries and metropolis. They were passengers on the German steamship Leipsic from Berlin, which, after a remarkably stormy trip, arrived safely at New York on Saturday last. Mr. Meyran appears in high health and spirits.

"What's the hurry, Tom? Where're You Rushing To?"

"Can't stop now. I can't stand this weather without a warmer overcoat, and I'm on my way now to the Boston Store, 95 Smithfield street, where I can get a good one without being swindled into paying a big price."

Letters held for Postage.—Miss Tillie Acason, Ferrypolis, Pa., 1c; Miss Lula Mayberry, Cincinnati, Ohio., 3c; Miss Nancy Boss, Coshocton, Ohio, 3c; Collins & Baily, Uniontown, Pa., 2c.

Mens' Buckle Arctics only $2.00 at Baird's Great Shoe House, 180 Federal street, Allegheny.

FIT THEM FOR LIFE.

How to Train Boys—Educate Them to Think—The Advantages of Thorough Culture—Where it may be had in Pittsburgh.—A Model Institution.—Ayers Latin School.

The time has gone by when there is any force in the idle assertion of ignorance that collegiate culture units a man for the practical duties of life; the truth is now universally recognized that education not only prepares a man for success, but that without the training and culture coming through a collegiate course, the highest [illegible] achieved. A self-made man as [illegible] will, but he would have succeeded in a larger degree if his natural gifts were supplemented with the training of education.

But while this fact is true, it does not necessarily follow that the proper kind of training may be had at every institution of learning passing under that name, and parents having children to educate should be careful in making a selection so that neither time nor money be squandered. Oftentimes a school having a high sounding name is surrounded with so much sensationalism, that there is no room for merit if it had any; while there are other schools where the work is done quietly, thoroughness, not flash, being the characteristic schools which within their limits, are always up to the standard.

A few days since our attention was casually called to an institution of this latter class of which we had occasionally heard commendations, but never had personally visited. Curiosity at last getting aroused, we took occasion to visit the school, which is known as Ayers Latin School, and is located at No 29 Fifth avenue, in Gray's building. The school is under the management of Prof. J. E. Ayers, who is a graduate of one of the most honored members of the Western University faculty, and is designed to provide thorough drill in the rudiments of an English and classical education for boys sufficiently extensive to prepare them for any of our best colleges. The plan is modeled somewhat after that adopted in the east, and which has there been found so highly successful.

The school rooms are located on one of the upper floors, removed from the bustle of the street and yet very convenient of access—securing quiet for study. They are large, well lighted and well ventilated, the latter feature being an especial characteristic. The furnishment embraces everything necessary of modern school furniture; together with maps, charts, diagrams, dictionaries and a library of reference for the pupils; while the appearance of the interior is greatly beautified by landscapes portraits, and sketches, along the walls. There is every condition for conveying knowledge to the pupil and the arrangements are of such a character that there seems to hang over the apartments an indefinable home. Like air, greatly at variance with the bleakness of the ordinary school room; we have rarely inspected anything in the form of which so nearly approached an ideal school home —a place where study was a pleasure—almost a pastime.

Our visit was made at a time when the school was in session, and the pleasant impressions made by the appearance of the rooms was enhanced by the evidence presented of the general superiority of the school in that more important particular—its work. A stranger had not been expected and the pupils had not been "crammed" for an examination—but the test of the work as seen in the recitations from the classes was of the most satisfactory character, and although the marked degree the practical thoroughness which pervaded everything. A peculiar feature observable in all the responses was the absence of "bookish" affectation, the boys seeming to have been indoctrinated with the true idea that a clear understanding of principles was the practical end of study—not merely the repetition of rules by note. The pupils seemed to be infused with a healthy appreciation, of mental independence, and enthusiasm for mastering their studies, which alone comes from the influence and example of the instructor. The exercises seemed hardly recitations—more like interesting conversations between pupils and teachers—a happy combination of instruction and entertainment. All the requisites to perfect cellence of discipline in the school was manifest in the good order which prevailed. The intercourse between the teacher and scholar seemed to be of a familiar, genial character which seemed to remove all trifling restraint and yet never permitted any infringement upon proper department. In this respect Prof. Ayers and his assistants appear to have reached that happy medium that removes the formal atmosphere of a school room, and makes it a thoroughly pleasant place for social intercourse and study.

From the recitations and subsequent inquiries we learned that the aim of Prof. Ayers was to provide a preparatory institution where boys might be fitted to enter any college. In pursuance of that design, the course of studies is arranged not with reference to any one college, but selected with the object of thoroughly instructing the pupils in the rudiments—first principles—which are the basis of the highest educational institution in the land. The evidence of the success of the plan is seen in the fact that already there are representatives of the school in Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Amherst, and that in no case where a pupil has tried to enter has there been a failure. If success be the test of merit, certainly no better proof is needed of the excellence of Ayer's Latin School.

During our visit we had an opportunity of becoming somewhat acquainted with the faculty, who—judging from effects—are eminently qualified for their duties. Prof. Ayers, himself a graduate of one of the best institutions, presents his scholastic training with years of experience in the school room, which places him in the front rank of practical educators. Under his supervision the school has, in the past few years of age, has been remarkably successful, each year gaining more friends and in the confidence of parents having sons to educate, and commencing into the present term more pupils than ever before. He will be assisted hereafter by Edward D. Mason, A. B., a graduate of Dartmouth College, who led in a class of twenty members, and who added greatly to his *Alma Mater* has made his mark as an instructor. Alphonse Danse, A. M., will continue in the French, Mr. Carl Grebe in the German and other especialty as well qualified in the others; all departments are well filled and the school thus kept fully abreast of the times. Prof. Ayers is progressive in his direction and accepts nothing but the best from teachers as well as pupils. While he is ever on the lookout for anything that will lead to greater efficiency in the management of the institution. The hour we spent in the school room was an exceedingly pleasant one, and awakened reviving school day memories and doubly pleasant in the evidence furnished us of the fact that Pittsburgh has an institution of such a thoroughly meritorious character. And as we commend Prof. Ayers for his patronage in the past, we cannot but also congratulate him—now that his school is becoming as widely appreciated as its merits deserve—upon the auspicious prospects which he has for the future.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS.

Three Unsuccessful Attempts at Suicide.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon officer John Rigley arrested a man in the Diamond on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He gave his name as Thomas Cole, and was placed in cell No. 3. About half-past six o'clock Captain Reed was walking back in the lock-up when he noticed that Cole had a large blue comfort tied around the bars a foot or so above his head, and was in the act of tying the other end around his neck. The Captain untied the comfort, and warned the prisoner to repeat the operation. Within a few minutes the Captain returned and found Cole making another attempt, and this time with the comfort tied around his neck, all ready to "swing off." Captain Reed thought to frighten him, and threatened to handcuff him. This seemed to have no effect upon him, however, for in a few moments he was detected making a third attempt to part to "final country from whose bourn no traveler e'er returns," *viz* the strangulation route.

The Captain wished to save the Coroner from the trouble of an inquest, and so procured a pair of handcuffs. These were too small, however, and Cole was fastened to the iron ring in the rear of the cell, and made no more attempts at suicide.

Capt. Louis Hager.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my absence from the city I failed to put my name to the numerously signed requisition made by the citizens of the old second ward on Capt. Louis Hager calling on him to become the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Alderman, and now contribute my acquiescence and endorsement to the movement. There are other gentlemen in the ward aspiring to the nomination and all are most excellent citizens, but availability is the policy to be adopted in the selection of all candidates for the ward offices, as the Republican party, through dissensions that should not exist, has not a weaker place in the county and the very best and most popular material should be brought forward as candidates in order to bring harmony and success to the old "banner ward." Capt. Hager has long resided in the ward and has ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is not a politician, but comes fresh from the people as one of the people, with a splendid record as a soldier and good name as a man and citizen. With liberal education and fine executive abilities and business qualities, he is in the candid opinion of many a suitable man for the Aldermanship as any that could be selected. If nominated he will certainly develop great personal strength and popularity, and will be elected. I vouch for it that he will faithfully administer the affairs of the office and not disappoint the expectations of his many friends inside and outside the boundaries of the ward.

By POLITICIAN.

Personal.

We are highly gratified to notice the change that has recently been made in the house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street. The firm named have long felt the need of a competent person to take charge of the retail room. One was desired whose courtesy, system and knowledge of the business would qualify him to take charge of this department, and who would not only be acceptable and valuable to the firm, but one who could win and retain the confidence of the patrons of this fashionable and popular establishment. Such an one we are pleased to learn they have found in the person of Mr. James A. McCune, who has so long been identified with the house as accountant, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the trade in all its departments. Mr. McCune has been placed at the head of the retail room, which is one of the finest in the country, and we presume that this house is now doing the largest and finest trade of any one in this line in the city. We can say most heartily that we wish him every success in his new position, and we feel assured that by his urbanity and gentlemanly dealing that he will make hosts of friends.

Error Corrected.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your issue of Tuesday morning, a statement is made to the effect that Dr. Jennings has been our veterinary surgeon, and is now treating four of our horses. This is a mistake. Our stables are now and have been for the past two years in charge of Dr. N. P. Duffey, who has very successfully treated our horses. During the prevailing epizootic he has been especially successful, and our horses have been kept in such condition that we have not been stopped one day from the disease, having had them out every day except one, when it was raining, and we took the precaution of not exposing them. We have had no "fatal cases," and Dr. Duffey's success certainly has been remarkable.

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Beriah McGoffin, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, on motion of S. R. Mason, Esq., and Scott D. Long, of New Castle, and Frank Wilson, of Beaver, on motion of D. B. Kurtz, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ex. rel. the Attorney General vs. the Erie Railway Company, *sci. fa.* to declare void Act of March 26, 1864, certified from the Eastern District. Argued by Attorney General Brewster for plaintiff, and by Charles H. T. Collis, contra.

Vincennet, et al. vs. Dunlap; Mercer county. Argued by McDermitt for plaintiff in error, and by Mason, contra.

The case of Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, argued last week, has been ordered for a re-argument, in Philadelphia, in January, or at the next term to be holden in this city one year hence. Pollock for plaintiff in error, and Hampton, Dalzell and Morrison contra.

Duff vs. Wilson; Allegheny D. C. Argued by Woods and Duff for plaintiff in error and S. A. Purviance, contra.

Torrence & Campbell vs. Campbell; Fayette county. *Non pros.*

Hanson vs. Stewart; Mercer. Judgment of *non pros.*

Harbison vs. Sankey; Lowrence county. Judgment of *non pros.*

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of McGinnis vs. McGinnis, reported yesterday, is still on trial in this Court.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 10. Maugh vs. Miller.
" 18. Fowler, for use, vs. Youghiogheny Shaft Company.
" 26. Norris, wife's vs. Parke.
" 27. Wehrtl vs. Thornbury adm'x.
" 46. Deckenbaugh vs. Hare et al.
" 78. McKelvy, for use, vs. Rosenbach.
" 90. Couch et al. vs. Holght et al.
" 95. Hardwig vs. Crowl.
" 97. Buente vs. Watt.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In the case of Kennedy Marshall, for use, vs. Thomas Boggus, previously reported, the plaintiffs took a non-suit.

The next case taken up was that of Samuel Lewis vs. John D. Ramaley. This was an action to recover amount of note given to pay off mortgage on lots sold by defendant to plaintiff, but, as alleged, appropriated by defendant to his own use. On trial.

Conrad Holland, for use of J. R. Butterfield, against Phillip Wesman, J. S. Comstock, executors of Louis Dengler, and garnishee of Wm. Dengler. This is an action to recover on an execution attachment. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

9. Buait & Co. vs. Walter.
19. Holland for use, vs. Dengler, garnishee.
13. Harr vs. Kuhlman's ex'r.
15. Wise vs. Hagan.
38. City of Allegheny vs. Huckestine.
86. Boetler vs. Cassiday.
39. Briggs vs. Rodgers.
54. Kirkpatrick vs. Stevenson.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the bankruptcy branch, James Linn, Sr., of Washington, and Reese J. Millard were adjudged bankrupts on creditors petition.

The firm, composed of Elizabeth Van Meeter and C. W. McDaniel, of Cannonsburgh, was also adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of Elizabeth Van Meeter, McDaniel's, it will be remembered, mysteriously disappeared some time since, and has not yet been heard from.

In the case of A. P. Callow, vs. Frank S. Lee, an application for an injunction to restrain creditors from disposal of the debtor's goods was made. A hearing on the motion will be had on the 28th inst., and in the meantime the parties will be restrained.

JUDGMENT VERIFIED.

A Business Man's View Sustained—The Support Accorded an Allegheny House—Great Improvements in Semple's Dry Goods Palace.

A year or two ago, when Mr. Wm. Semple, of Allegheny, proposed the erection of a magnificent establishment for the accommodation of his myriads of patrons, there were many wiseacres who shook their heads and indulged in doleful prophecies as to the result. But the merchant, having given careful study to its plans, and being convinced of its advantage, calmly went on with the erection of one of the grandest dry goods houses in the country, in which Mr. Semple was soon settled, and where he was fully prepared for a mammoth trade. His judgment of the situation was soon verified by the crowds that thronged his store, drawn to the store—coming in such a flood that even his anticipations were more than realized. The patronage from that time continued to increase, and could not be squandered. Oftentimes a school having a high sounding name is surrounded with so much sensationalism, that there is no room for merit if it had any; while there are other schools where the work is done quietly, thoroughness, not flash, being the characteristic schools which within their limits, are always up to the standard.

A few days since our attention was casually called to an institution of this latter class of which we had occasionally heard commendations, but never had personally visited. Curiosity at last getting aroused, we took occasion to visit the school, which is known as Ayers Latin School, and is located at No 29 Fifth avenue, in Gray's building. The school is under the management of Prof. J. E. Ayers, who is a graduate of one of the most honored members of the Western University faculty, and is designed to provide thorough drill in the rudiments of an English and classical education for boys sufficiently extensive to prepare them for any of our best colleges. The plan is modeled somewhat after that adopted in the east, and which has there been found so highly successful.

The school rooms are located on one of the upper floors, removed from the bustle of the street and yet very convenient of access—securing quiet for study. They are large, well lighted and well ventilated, the latter feature being an especial characteristic. The furnishment embraces everything necessary of modern school furniture; together with maps, charts, diagrams, dictionaries and a library of reference for the pupils; while the appearance of the interior is greatly beautified by landscapes portraits, and sketches, along the walls. There is every condition for conveying knowledge to the pupil and the arrangements are of such a character that there seems to hang over the apartments an indefinable home. Like air, greatly at variance with the bleakness of the ordinary school room; we have rarely inspected anything in the form of which so nearly approached an ideal school home —a place where study was a pleasure—almost a pastime.

Our visit was made at a time when the school was in session, and the pleasant impressions made by the appearance of the rooms was enhanced by the evidence presented of the general superiority of the school in that more important particular—its work. A stranger had not been expected and the pupils had not been "crammed" for an examination—but the test of the work as seen in the recitations from the classes was of the most satisfactory character, and although the marked degree the practical thoroughness which pervaded everything. A peculiar feature observable in all the responses was the absence of "bookish" affectation, the boys seeming to have been indoctrinated with the true idea that a clear understanding of principles was the practical end of study—not merely the repetition of rules by note. The pupils seemed to be infused with a healthy appreciation, of mental independence, and enthusiasm for mastering their studies, which alone comes from the influence and example of the instructor. The exercises seemed hardly recitations—more like interesting conversations between pupils and teachers—a happy combination of instruction and entertainment. All the requisites to perfect cellence of discipline in the school was manifest in the good order which prevailed. The intercourse between the teacher and scholar seemed to be of a familiar, genial character which seemed to remove all trifling restraint and yet never permitted any infringement upon proper department. In this respect Prof. Ayers and his assistants appear to have reached that happy medium that removes the formal atmosphere of a school room, and makes it a thoroughly pleasant place for social intercourse and study.

From the recitations and subsequent inquiries we learned that the aim of Prof. Ayers was to provide a preparatory institution where boys might be fitted to enter any college. In pursuance of that design, the course of studies is arranged not with reference to any one college, but selected with the object of thoroughly instructing the pupils in the rudiments—first principles—which are the basis of the highest educational institution in the land. The evidence of the success of the plan is seen in the fact that already there are representatives of the school in Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Amherst, and that in no case where a pupil has tried to enter has there been a failure. If success be the test of merit, certainly no better proof is needed of the excellence of Ayer's Latin School.

During our visit we had an opportunity of becoming somewhat acquainted with the faculty, who—judging from effects—are eminently qualified for their duties. Prof. Ayers, himself a graduate of one of the best institutions, presents his scholastic training with years of experience in the school room, which places him in the front rank of practical educators. Under his supervision the school has, in the past few years of age, has been remarkably successful, each year gaining more friends and in the confidence of parents having sons to educate, and commencing into the present term more pupils than ever before. He will be assisted hereafter by Edward D. Mason, A. B., a graduate of Dartmouth College, who led in a class of twenty members, and who added greatly to his *Alma Mater* has made his mark as an instructor. Alphonse Danse, A. M., will continue in the French, Mr. Carl Grebe in the German and other especialty as well qualified in the others; all departments are well filled and the school thus kept fully abreast of the times. Prof. Ayers is progressive in his direction and accepts nothing but the best from teachers as well as pupils. While he is ever on the lookout for anything that will lead to greater efficiency in the management of the institution. The hour we spent in the school room was an exceedingly pleasant one, and awakened reviving school day memories and doubly pleasant in the evidence furnished us of the fact that Pittsburgh has an institution of such a thoroughly meritorious character. And as we commend Prof. Ayers for his patronage in the past, we cannot but also congratulate him—now that his school is becoming as widely appreciated as its merits deserve—upon the auspicious prospects which he has for the future.

PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to lay them before the Governor, who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation the names of the persons duly elected;

And Whereas, It appears from the returns so laid before me by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of the election held on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, that Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Bonham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, Theodore M. Wilson, John M. Broomall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward H. Green, David K. Shoemaker, Daniel R. Miller, Leander M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Colegrove, Jesse Merrill, Henry Oriady, Robert Bell, Joseph M. Thompson, Isaac Frazer, George W. Andrews, Henry Lloyd, John J. Gillespie, James Patterson, John W. Wallace, and Charles C. Boyd received the greatest number of votes of the persons voted for as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor as aforesaid, in obedience to the requirements of the aforesaid General Assembly, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, publishing and declaring that the said Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Bonham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, Theodore M. Wilson, John M. Broomall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward H. Green, David Shoemaker, Daniel R. Miller, Leander M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Colegrove, Jesse Merrill, Henry Oriady, Robert Bell, Joseph M. Thompson, Isaac Frazer, George W. Andrews, Henry Lloyd, John J. Gillespie, James Patterson, John W. Wallace and Charles C. Boyd are the persons duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to serve at the election in that behalf to be held at the seat of Government of this State (being the city of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin), on the first Wednesday of December next, being the fourth day of said month, agreeably to the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-seventh.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LADIES' FURS.

Fine Russian Sable—Hudson Bay Sable and Seal Setts—One Price.

The cold weather of the past few days is making ready for trade quite brisk, and we are pleased to be able to announce that the popular and fashionable and popular house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, has been constantly engaged with customers. You will find at this house the most complete and extensive line of ladies', misses' and children's fine fancy furs in the city, consisting in part of Russian Sable, mink sable, seal setts, Black Marten sets, Hudson Bay sable sets, German fitch, Siberian squirrel, Astrachan and Persian lamb setts. You will find also at this house a complete line of all the cheaper grades of goods, so that the purses and tastes of all may be suited.

Bear in mind that all goods are sold at the lowest prices, and that all goods are warranted as represented. The *one price system* will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

There are few persons that are not in want of something in the hardware line, and the place to be accommodated is at Drum & Sons, 159 Federal street.

We have 40 men at work on Wheelbarrows, Hand Carts, Ox Yokes and Store Trucks, at Pequenie Wagon Works, near Soldier's Monument.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

Amusement.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Proctor has certainly made a "hit" with the "Red Pocket Book," and last night's audience was equally as large as that of Monday. The drama of the "Red Pocket Book" will be given for the last time at that resort from the prologue to the final chapter, and the dangers to which Maurice is subjected are of such thrilling a nature that the sympathy of an audience is manifested by many hearty rounds of applause at his safety from them, and his final triumph. The ship scene of the play worked exceedingly smooth on last evening, and certainly deserves to be the finest mechanical piece ever presented on our dramatic stage, ingeniously contrived and fearfully real. The support Mr. Proctor receives from the stock company adds greatly to the success of the play.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. Morlacchi, and the splendid troupe of artistes which accompany her, had a fine house last night, and the entertainment furnished was well worthy the cordial reception awarded. This company is universally regarded with high favor and we do not marvel that upon each return to our city that they are more warmly welcomed and draw larger houses. To-night an elegant bill is offered, one that should fill the house from pit to dome.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—To-night the great Irish giant, Ned O'Baldwin, will appear in a terrific pugilistic contest with Prof. Mcdonald, who is a foeman by heighth and build worthy of his steel. This match, although made in as friendly a spirit as possible, has excited much attention in sporting and other circles, and will doubtless attract a very large audience this evening. Aside from this novelty there will be presented numerous other attractions, which cannot fail to draw a full and overflowing house. A family matinee will be held this afternoon for ladies and children, when the full programme will be fulfilled.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This great place of popular amusement, on Penn avenue, holds its own bravely, and night after night has crowded audiences. This afternoon a specially grand matinee will be held, at which the strong company of the theatre will appear in their best and most advantageous characters.

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER.—Full particulars concerning the opening of the short series of this remarkable wonder-worker will be given in our paper to-morrow. Don't fail to read them.

CAROLINE RICHINGS.—The sale of reserved seats for the grand concert to be given by Caroline Richings (Mrs. Bernhard) at Library Hall next Saturday night, is most favorably progressing, and the indications are favorable for a large audience. The sales are still in progress at Kleber's music store, 122 Wood street, and we earnestly advise all of readers to take early advantage to secure a good place, as there will doubtless be a crowded attendance at the concert.

Ladies' Buckle Arctics only $1.80, at Baird's, 180 Federal street.

To the Ladies!

Just received from a Bankrupt Sale the following Bargains:

Wide French Guipure Lace, 75c worth $2.00.
Extra wide French Guipure Lace $1.00 worth $2.50.
Extra wide French Guipure Lace, $1.50 worth $3.50.
Widest French Guipure Lace $2.00 worth $6.00.
Roman Scarfs, 25c worth 625c.
Imported Broad Scarfs, $1.87 worth double.
French Linen Sets at 50c and $1.00, Worth $1.00 and $2.00, and many other Bargains.
Call and examine.
ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN,
76 Market St.

Blasting Powder and fuse always on hand at Drum & Sons, 159 Federal street.

Save Money

by calling at the fashionable tailoring store of Messrs. Sutmeyer, Bros. & Co., No. 140 Federal street, Allegheny, and purchase your clothing. Read some of the prices—for clothing of the best doscription. Gentleman's Business Suits from $19 to $15; fine dress suits from $20 to $40; a nice business coat for from $5 to $12; a fine dress coat from $15 to $25; fine black doeskin pants from $5 to $10, and other goods accordingly.

Ladies' Best Rubber Sandals only 50 cents, at Baird's, 180 Federal street.

The Snows may fall, the wind howl, the air grow cold, but it matters not to the man who has been at the Boston One Price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street, or 178 Federal street, Allegheny, and has secured a seasonable suit of warm winter clothing, which can be done without a heavy draft on the pocket book.

Mens' Extra Rubber Boots only $3.75, at Baird's Great Shoe House, 180 Federal street.

White Lead, putty, glass, glazing, tacks putty knives, for sale cheap at Drum & Sons.

Mens' Wool Lined Overs only $1.50, at Baird's 180 Federal street.

MARRIED.

HAR